

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1129—VOL. XXVII.]

London, Saturday, April 11, 1857.

STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.
The following are MEMBERS of the MINING EXCHANGE:—
W. Bawden. J. Herron. J. J. Reynolds, jun.
T. Bensman. John Hitchins. H. B. Rye.
C. Best, jun. W. Michell. George Spratley.
W. Birdsey. G. Moore. T. P. Thomas.
F. E. Blyth. J. H. Murchison. J. S. Tripp.
J. B. Brenchley. T. Painter. W. Ward.
P. Clay. J. E. Pike. Watson and Cawell.
Thos. Field. Powell and Cooke. P. Watson.
W. C. Foulkes. N. F. Watson, Hon. Sec.
Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, April 9, 1857.

M. R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
BOTH BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying
from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts, although not in the practice of recommending particular shares, can
not refrain from calling special attention to the following PROXIMATE DIVIDEND
MINES, as being likely, in the course of this year, to pay a percentage on present
purchases far exceeding any income to be derived from dividends. The mines indicated
as worthy immediate attention are—Wheat Sidney, 2½%; Calstock Consols,
2½%; Wheal Margery, 17½%; Great Hewas, 2%; Wheal Edward, 2½%; Crad-
ock Moor, Gornamena, Kelly Grambler and St. Aubyn, Copper Hill, Drake
Walls, Trelawny, Carnorth, Great Vor, and Catherine and Jane, at market prices. The
most precise information given on application, on the actual status of all the above,
which Mr. Crofts considers are an unexceptionable selection.

Just published, price One Shilling, a

MANUAL OF MINING, AND ADVICE TO INVESTORS IN
BRITISH MINES. By JAMES CROFTS, Mining Broker.
London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London;
and sold by R. Clarke, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

M. R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE
MINES; and begs to refer to his Weekly Mining Review, published every Friday.

J. A. M. E. S. B. B. R. E. N. C. H. L. E. Y.,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON (E.C.)
PURCHASES and SALES effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY,
BANK, and OTHER SHARES.
Reliable information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),
from 30 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,
frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every
department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular
correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere,
is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Peter Watson, being a
Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and
may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Commission 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, April 9, 1857.

MATTHEW FRANCIS, after a week, if this advertisement is not
withdrawn, will be in a position to NEGOTIATE for a FEW SHARES in one
of the most promising young mines in Cardiganshire. Particulars to be had of
MATTHEW FRANCIS, Steddifagerig, Rhayader, Radnorshire.—Feb. 20, 1857.

M. R. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVI-
DEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices.

M. R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL
DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices.
Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of res-
pectability can have shares registered previous to payment.

Money advanced on Mining Shares.

3, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, London, April 9, 1857.

M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE IN
the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

M. R. F. LISABE, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
Mr. LISABE, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience
in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining
and other speculations in that country.

M. R. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other
SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect
to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE by Mr. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION
COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.:—25 West Polberr, 2½%;
all calls paid up to this date; 10 Carnorth, 2%; 50 South Buller and West Penstruth-
tton, 2%; 50 Buller and Bassett United, 4% Providence, 2%; 20 Spears Consols, 2%;
Trelawny, 2%; 20 Lady Bertha, 2%; 5 Wheal Kitty (Levant), 10 Wheal Wrey, 2%; 10
Bell and Lansford, 2%; 40 Buller and Bertha, 10%; 50 Great Hewas, 2%; 500 Mol-
land, 2%; 10 Wheal Morgan, 2%; 60 Pendene, 3%; 10 Camberne, 2%; 10 Stray
Park, 2%; 100 East Providence, 2%; 5 Wheal Edward, 1%; 20 South Ellen, 2%;
100 Guasus, 10 Margery, 15 North Frances, 4 East Bassett, 150 Chancillor's, 2%;
4 Heward, 2 South Caradon, £140; 25 Balloon, 2%. And a great many others,
too numerous for an advertisement.—April 9, 1857.

GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE the following, or any part
thereof, at nett prices:—
10 Alfred Consols, 22½%. 2 North Frances, 21%. 5 Par Cons., 22½ lbs. 9d.
3 W. Margaret, 27½%. 20 Sortridge, 21%. 60 Wheal Crebor, 24. 6d.
2 Providence, 27%. 20 Lady Bertha, 13%. 5 Trelyon Consols,
5 Herodfoot, 25%. 20 Great Wh. Vor, 26%. 3 Gornamena, 21%.
50 Vale of Towy, 17%. 10 Leant Consols, 1 Ding Dong, 27%.
15 East Buller, 17%. 8 West Par, 10%. 25 West Polberr.
40 West Grenville, 28%. 4 Wheal Margery, 20 Pendene, 21%.
25 Tavy Consols, 20 East Alfred, 21%. 10 Kitty (St. Agnes), 100 Molland, 2a. 6d.
20 East Rosewarne, 15%. 25 Ludeot, 21%. 100 Wheal Zion, 28%.
Business transacted in every description of Mining, Railway, Bank, Gas, and In-
surance Shares.—15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
50 East Alfred, 22%. 50 Silver Brook, 30 Wh. Edward, 24. 6d.
50 Tavy Consols, 26%. 2 Wheal Margaret, 27%. 50 Pendene, 28%.
20 Calstock Cons., 25%. 25 Kelly Bray, 20. 9d. 50 Great Wh. Vor, 26%.
50 Tew Side, 30. 9d. 10 Buller and Bassett, 40 South Gorland.
50 Gawton, 11a. 6d. 25 Great Wheal Alfred, 200 College (Irel.), 7s. 6d.
10 Drake Walls, 25. 50 Wheal Zion, 28%. 50 Hawkmoor, 10.
1 South Caradon, 100 Tokenbury, 1 Providence.
500 Molland, 2a. 6d. 2 Collacombe, 100 Ballymoneen, 21%.
50 Treborth, 23%. 1 Botallack, 5 Wheal Arthur, 25%.
3 Mary Ann, 24%. 20 Arundell, 10 Wh. Charlotte, 26%.
60 Lady Bertha, 13. 9d. 50 United Mines (Tav.), 50 East Russell, 6s. 9d.
5 North Frances, 21%. 20 Devon Burr Burra, 2 Old Tolgoe Uni., 29s.
100 West Grenville, 6s. 50 Catherine & Jane, 11s. 10 Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), 28.

HENRY GOULD SHARP DEALS in the following MINES:—
Alfred Cons., East Wheal Russell, Rosewarne United, West Providence.
Bedsford United, Hingston Down, Rose and Herland, West Alfred.
Bryntal, Huckworts Bridge, Sortridge Consols, West Frances.
Buller and Bertha, Hawkmoor, South Caradon, Wheal Bassett.
Calstock Consols, Lady Bertha, South Frances, Wheal Buller.
Carvannal, Leant Consols, South Carr Bres, Wheal Kitty's.
Cargill, Nanteos & Penrhyn, South Garris, Wheal Mary Ann.
Devon Buller, North Frances, St. Day United, Wheal Wrey.
Gonwana, North Bassett, Swanpool, Wheal Edward.
Great Wheal Vor, Par Consols, Trewetha, Wheal Emma.
Great Alfred, Pendan-dreis, Tavy Consols, Wheal Margery.
Providence Mines, Tincroft, Wheal Granville.
East Alfred, Queen of Dart, United Mines, Wheal Zion.
East Wheal Rose, Queen of Dart, Wheal Zion.

Office, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
George Moore will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—
For shares under £1 0 0 each, 6d. per share.
Above £1 0 0, and under 2 0 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.
Above 2 0 0, and under 5 0 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.
Above 5 0 0, and under 10 0 0 each, 2s. 6d. per share.
Above 10 0 0, 1½ per cent.

Every information given respecting the best description of shares, either for in-
vestment or speculation.

In reply to numerous enquiries, George Moore begs to state that he will effect
PURCHASES or SALES OF SHARES (in the Mining Exchange) for account, or longer
time, for responsible parties.

Contango and backwardations are negotiated.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of
undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same,
previous to payment.

M. R. J. REYNOLDS has the pleasure of announcing to his friends
that, having removed from No. 21, Threadneedle-street, to more desirable offices at
1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, he has TAKEN his son, J. B. REYNOLDS,
into PARTNERSHIP; and that in future his BUSINESS of STOCK, RAILWAY, and
MINING SHAREBROKER, will be conducted under the firm of J. J. REYNOLDS

and SON, as being likely, in the course of this year, to pay a percentage on present
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Walls, Trelawny, Carnorth, Great Vor, and Catherine and Jane, at market prices. The
most precise information given on application, on the actual status of all the above,
which Mr. Crofts considers are an unexceptionable selection.

Embracing the opportunity thus afforded, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS returns his warmest
thanks for past favours and the confidence reposed in him during the several years
he has been in business in London, and solicits a continuance of them towards himself
and his son, whose united exertions will always be guided by the interest of those
who may entrust them with their orders for the purchase or sale of stocks or shares.
In seeking to extend their sphere of usefulness in this department of public business,
Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and Son beg to inform the mining interest that it is their
intention to publish a List of the Market Prices of Stocks and Shares in Government,
Bank, Railway, Mining, and other securities, which may be had on personal applica-
tion, or by post. The proprietors of mining properties will find this an excellent
medium for placing their several properties before the public.

1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., April 7, 1857.

M. R. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH
and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES,
on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most
skillful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, jun., is always in a position to give
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orders.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the
prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
2 Alfred Con., £22 9s. 9d. 10 Great Hewas, 22s. 9d. 5 Trewetha, £3 14s.
15 Bryntal, £3 14s. 50 Great Dowrys, 22s. 2a. 10 Tincroft, 25.
6 Butterdon, £3 14s. 5 Herodfoot, 22s. 9d. 20 Vale of Towy, 17s. 9d.
5 Boiling Well, 22s. 9d. 5 Kennegey, 27s. 6d. 1 West Caradon, £16s.
1 Cefn Brywyn, 25s. 10 Lelant Con., 23 16s. 9d. 5 Wh. Kitty (Levant), £19s.
50 Carnes, 5s. 8d. 2 N. Bassett, 22s. 18s. 9d. 5 Wheal Uny, 24s.
2 Clijah and Wentworth, 3 Par Consols, 23s. 1 Wh. Mary Ann, £17 14s.
2 Drake Walls, 23s. 12d. 1 Providence Min., 2 Trelawny, £23 14s.
20 Daffynt Castell, 10s. 6d. 5 Porthkell Unit., £7 14s. 5 Wheal Wrey, 27s.
10 East Buller, £1 17s. 10 Pedn-an-dreis, 27s. 6d. 5 Wh. Granville, 28s. 9d.
3 East Wheal Rose, 23 14s. 1 South Cadron, £24s. 10 Wh. Edward, £24 6d.
12 East Russell, 6s. 9d. 1 South Frances, 3 Wh. Margaret, £29s. 6d.
10 So. Gorland, £23 18s. 9d. 3 West Bassett, 23 11s.
1 St. Day Unit., 32s. 9d.

Mr. Herron recommends the following mines at the present market prices:—
Par Consols, Kitty (Levant), Mary Ann, Trelawny, Wheal Margaret, West Caradon,
South Caradon, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Trewetha, South Gorland, Drake Walls,
Herodfoot, Vale of Towy, Pedn-an-dreis.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, April 9, 1857.

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A LBION PORCELAIN AND BLEACHING CLAY COMPANY,
ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.
Capital, £3000, in 3000 shares of £1 each; payable, 10s. on allotment, and 10s. within three months.

To be registered with Limited Liability.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. CHAS. HINKS, Heathfield-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Mr. ROWLAND HILL, Birchfield Colliery, near Darley, Staffordshire.

Mr. J. G. PARKER, Tulse-hill, Norwood, Surrey.

Mr. T. MCLEOD, Folkestone.

MANAGING AGENT.—Capt. J. Webb, St. Austell, Cornwall.

PURSER.—Mr. THOS. LEWIS, Corn Exchange-buildings, Carr's-lane, Birmingham.
The sett this company is formed to work is universally admitted to be equal to any in Cornwall, both as regards the quality and quantity of the clay produced. The machinery, &c., are of first-rate description, and capable of making a much greater quantity than is at present being made. The clay is well known, both in England and the Continent, to be of very superior kind, it having been used by the trade for the last four years. In addition to this sett, the directors have taken, at a very low royalty, a very superior mine of bleaching clay, which adjoins the above sett, and which can be opened at a very small outlay, and will be combined with the porcelain works, realises at least a profit of 20 per cent. Unlike mining adventures, this undertaking is devoid of speculation; it is a *safe* investment, and as such the directors unanimously recommend it to the public as worthy of their consideration. There are already upwards of 3000 shares taken; it is, therefore, desirable that those who wish for shares should make application forthwith to the purser, Mr. T. Lewis, Corn Exchange-buildings, Carr's-lane, Birmingham, from whom prospectuses, and all other requisite information, may be obtained.

Application for shares to be accompanied with a deposit of 10s. per share.

S TONYWAY MINES, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.—

The proprietor of the veins comprising the Stonyway title has been for several years past adopting the necessary means to open the ground for more extensive operations, being fully convinced that his efforts would meet with ample returns, and he has now the satisfaction of bringing these mines to the notice of the public as a safe means of investment. The old Stonyway engine-shaft, which is close to the river, was formerly worked by means of horse-power, in drawing water from a depth of about 28 yards below the level of the river; this was done before the present improved methods of working our mines were brought into operation, and from the evidence of old men, and the Barmaster's books, the Stonyway vein was then yielding profitable returns. This was the first inducement to the present proprietor of turning his attention to other means of overcoming the partially watered state of the mine, and instead of operating upon the old workings of Stonyway, he has sunk upon an intersecting cross vein, called Jane vein, to a depth of 15 ft. below the level of the river, where he has met with very strong ore, and, as will be seen from the return of 52 shafts only, including the expensive operation of drawing top water, that a handsome profit has been made. And it is to be borne in mind, that, inasmuch as the new discovery is not yet out of the shaft measures, the riches of the vein may be very much increased or cutting the white stone and its bearing clay, which it is well known are the guiding features for mineral trial in this district; it is also a favourable circumstance that the shafts have gone below the natural water level, as from their closeness will at all times keep the mine from being heavily watered. A few feet lower will cut into the white stone measures, but until less expensive means are adopted, and consequently greater facility given to future operations, the proprietor has come to the determination of putting the mine into the hands of other shareholders along with himself, so as more effectually to carry out the operations he first set out with. He has expended £200 in taking up ground, ripping engine-shaft on Jane vein, building coes, erecting drawing gin, driving south from shaft (where the present work of ore has been discovered), the purchasing of a 16-horse cylinder and working gear, which is ready for putting into work, and in the other general plant necessary to carry on the mine. He has been assisted by a thoroughly practical engineer as to the cost of bringing the mine into an efficient state for work, and he is fully assured by such consultation, and his own judgment, that £1000 will be amply sufficient to put down the engine already purchased, and pay the present outlay and value of the mines. It is, therefore, proposed, first to liquidate the cost and the value set upon the mines (*viz.*, £400), the present proprietor taking 100 out of 1000 shares of £1 each, leaving £600 to be expended in the further development of this desirable trial.

A specimen of the ore may be seen at the mine; and a plan of the ground may be seen at Mr. CHARLES WALKER'S, in Matlock, to whom application for shares may be made, and from whom every satisfactory information may be obtained, as to the present state of the workings.—Matlock, March 1, 1857.

At a PRELIMINARY MEETING of the shareholders of this undertaking, held at the Wheatsheaf, in Matlock, on the 12th ult., for the purpose of registering shares and for general purposes, it was deemed advisable that the season of the year should be taken advantage of for immediate operations in putting down machinery, and sinking the old Stonyway engine-shaft to the required depth. It is also desirable that the unallotted shares should be registered, an early application for which is requested to be made to Mr. J. WHEATCROFT, C.E., the secretary to the company.

Matlock, March 28, 1857.

S LATE.—THE BANGOR ROYAL SLATE COMPANY have now ON HAND a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, BLUE and GREEN, to the usual sizes, which they are prepared to SUPPLY on the usual terms, for shipment from their depot at Bangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of all sizes. Orders to be addressed to Mr. EDWARDS, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Bangor.

S LATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.— The PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their products from their quarries near Ffestiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be confounded with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLABS are well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. MAGNUS, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Machno Slates Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slates raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slates can be obtained of large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the tool of the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slates from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 33 grs., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment.

Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT,
Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S.

Mr. Murchison also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each Quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c. The REVIEW for the Quarter ending the 31st of December last contains a Map of the Camborne District, price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—Observer.

A valuable little book.—Globe.

A valuable guide to investors.—Herapath.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—Morning Herald.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Chronicle.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—Leeds Times.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—Derby Telegraph.

To those who wish to invest capital in British mines, this work is of the first importance.—Welshman.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—Plymouth Journal.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, will do well to consult this very useful work.—Ipswich Express.

This is a really a practical work for the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warwick Advertiser.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—Sheffield Free Press.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—Monmouth Beacon.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself with mining speculations, should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

A very valuable book.—Cornwall Gazette.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, should peruse this able work.

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—Plymouth Herald.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British mines are concerned.—Bath Express.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—Briport Examiner.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—Poole Herald.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—Birmingham Mercury.

Original Correspondence.

THE COPPER TRADE, AND THE SMELTERS.

SIR.—When your correspondents from here shut their eyes so wilfully to what they must know as well as I or any other minor, it does seem to me time that some one should speak out, and show the folly of such claptrap. “A Miner” deplores the fact, that while, on Jan. 22, the smelters were content with a difference of 11d. 19s. 8d., on March 13 they had increased their account to 29d. 2s. 9d., between the price paid for the copper in the ore and the nominal price of copper in the market; and proceeds to argue, that if they had given as much at the latter as at the former sale, he and his friends would have pocketed nearly £6000. more than they did. No question they would; but out of whose pockets would it have come?

The smelters pay the miners cash in two months, and it takes about that time for them to get their ore home; so that, as far as they are concerned, they pay cash. They have also to pay the carriage freight, &c., to Wales, averaging about 10s. per ton of ore. Now, as the average produce of that sale was 6, it took 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore to make a ton of copper, so that this item alone cost the smelters 82. 5s. Then the discount of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cash, which comes off all copper, was equal then to 32. 3s. (now it is 3s. 7s. 6d.). These deductions, therefore, alone absorb 11d. 19s. 8d. out of the 11d. 19s. 8d., leaving a margin of 11s. 8d. per ton of copper for all other costs and charges. It is pretty clear, therefore, that they must get something more to remunerate them for their outlay, and your correspondent points to the price of last week. But if he takes the average of the two, making 20. 10s., and deducting the 11d. 19s., there is only a margin of 9d. per ton of copper left for the expense of smelting it. I say nothing of the 21 cwts., because that is alike in both cases, and only affects the question of whether the 9d. itself is too much or not, and in no way influences the comparison one would think would naturally suggest itself to every man of Redruth, April 4.

COMMON SENSE.

THE S P E L T E R T R A D E.—E N G L I S H S P E L T E R.

SIR.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 4th inst., under the head of “Spelter,” are some strictures on the false economy of the natives of India, in forwarding orders for the purchase of the best kind of English spelter in lieu of Silesian, on account of the high price of the latter. The article further states, referring to the best kind of English spelter, that, as it is always impregnated with iron, it cannot be worth the price it fetches, viz., 26d. to 27. per ton.

Now, Sir, as a manufacturer of English spelter for many years, I deny that it contains any portion of iron, or that it is in any respect inferior to the best Silesian spelter, except for rolling into sheets, for which, whether from prejudice or otherwise, it is not supposed to be equally ductile; but for every other use for which spelter is in increasing demand in this country, it is equally good; and the best proof is, that it obtains in Birmingham, Liverpool, and London, the principal places of consumption, a price equal to the best Silesian. Nor am I aware that any real English spelter is, or has been, exported to the East, so as to enable the natives to form any opinion of its comparative quality.

I can only account for the remark in your paper, by assuming that the dross spelter from the galvanising baths, is remelted into cakes or ingots, and exported by London dealers for English spelter, which would undoubtedly be strongly impregnated with iron, consequently cannot be worth more than two-thirds of English spelter, and has given rise to this false impression.—SPELTER MANUFACTURER.

PATENT FOR HARDENING IRON AND STEEL.

SIR.—In last week's Journal you noticed a patent for hardening iron, secured by Mr. Farmer, of Birmingham; the articles the patentee uses will accomplish his purpose, the prussiate of potash alone being of very great service: 15 years ago I used it with every degree of satisfaction in a certain branch of manufacture, and four months ago I showed its use through the medium of another publication. The saltpetre and sal-ammoniac he professes to use will not be any improvement in some instances, and in others will be decidedly injurious. Hardening steel is a very peculiar operation, and is one of the greatest contingencies in the manufacture of articles into which it is transformed. Under the most careful management I have seen very expensive articles in tools and cutlery rendered perfectly useless through the seeming caprice of the two elements, fire and water; if such articles had been rubbed in prussiate of potash, which gives the metal a sort of liquid case, I think cracking in the water, so common an occurrence with superior articles, would be prevented, particularly if the water used were soft, and by the infusion of a little hot water rendered lukewarm. In hardening iron the very opposite course should be pursued; have the water cold as possible, the harder the better, a little quicklime in it would also be an improvement, and if the iron to be hardened be heated nearly to a white heat, rubbed with or rolled in pulv. prussiate of potash, a steel surface is sure to be obtained.

The objections to the sal-ammoniac and saltpetre are, that they will enter the pores of the metal, and will afterwards discharge in little particles, which will spread over the surface of the body, and rust the very nature of the metal away. These three substances would be very injurious, to the fire-iron manufacture, which articles are generally case hardened to make them polish, for all the grinding, glazing, and polishing they might be submitted to would never destroy the effect of the salts in which they had been immersed.

It would be a very great advantage to the agricultural districts if their harrow teeth and other iron implements of husbandry were hardened in this way; the cost may be a consideration. I should advise the prussiate of potash pounded, and mixed with horn dust, which would answer better than the salts; the present price (wholesale) is, prussiate potash, 1s. 8d. per pound; sal-ammoniac, about 6d.; and saltpetre, about 4d. per pound. The use of prussiate of potash might be a great improvement to the tools used by miners; their picks and spades would wear longer if hardened with it in the manner I have described. It must be remembered that it is only the surface of the iron which is affected, and the hardening will not penetrate more frequently than the thickness of ordinary tin-plates; but the resistance is so superior to that of iron unhardened that it would be a great saving in the cost of working tools. There is another advantage, it would not render the iron brittle, consequently there would not be an increase in breakage, which is of considerable importance to the owners of extensive workings.—London, April 10.

J. BENNETT.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS—A NEW SAFETY LAMP.

SIR.—I am induced by the late fatal explosion at the Lundhill Colliery to request the favour of you to permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to inquire of those who are practically acquainted with the working of coal mines, whether any good use could be made of a lamp so constructed as to give a steady, safe, and brilliant gas-light in the midst of the most inflammable fire-damp? Whether such lamps would be useful to the miner if fixed in the neighbourhood of the workings—so fixed as to cast their lights along the long galleries technically called “boards,” and by means of reflectors to have their rays deflected into the transverse galleries called “narrowes”? For, if such a lamp would be useful, I am prepared to say that I have contrived one possessing the capabilities above described, and I feel it due to humanity to make it publicly known. It would ill become one so little versed in the subject of mines as I confess myself to be, to pronounce dogmatically upon the best way of applying even my own invention; but, unless better advised, I should propose to carry out my project by boring over the working part of the mine, and there introducing a pipe, in external appearance one, but in reality consisting of three distinct tubes, the object of the inner one being to convey gas to the lamps, that of the intermediate pipe to convey a constant current of fresh air to the mine, while the outer tube would afford a channel through which foul air would be brought to the surface by every returning stroke of the piston. The lamp is so constructed that a sufficient quantity of air to feed the flame would be allowed to pass to it, but the main stream of air would pass round the flame, and rush out of an aperture or chimney above it with such velocity as would prevent the possibility of the fire-damp coming into contact with it.

The above brief description may serve to show the principle of the plan I propose. I am aware that obstacles unknown to me, and only known to those who are practically acquainted with the economy of coal mines, will have to be encountered; and it is in the hope that some one possessing this acquaintance may come forward to grapple with these difficulties that I have been induced to trouble you on the subject. I know of no insurmountable obstacle in the way of lighting up coal mines with gas, like the

streets of a city, were it desirable—none so great as would have been seen 20 years ago to stand in the way of running a train across the Straits of Monai through a self-supported tube, or of conveying a message to India, and receiving back an answer in a few hours.

I will only add that, should this letter be the means of introducing me to such an individual as above adverted to, I should be happy to unite with him in the effort to ameliorate the condition of the miner, to whom we are all indebted; and, although we may not fully succeed at first, we may, by the blessing of God, do something to lessen the present fearful amount of loss of life, and consequent family misery.

March 28.

THOMAS COOK, F.R.S.
Professor of Fortifications at Addiscombe.

IRON BACKS ON LODGES.

SIR.—A few days since, in conversing with a gentleman in London, who is a large shareholder in mining, he stated, to my surprise, that he was about to throw up, or sell out at a mere nominal sum, his interest in a certain speculation he had joined *en ambe*. On asking his reason for so sudden a change in his opinion, he said, “Oh, she has an iron back; and can never make anything.” I asked him if he or his advisers were aware that there is scarcely such a thing to be found as a copper lode without an iron back, either oxide or sulphur of iron, and sometimes a carbonate of the same metal; that they were generally considered by miners to be, at shallow depths, the most favourable indications that can be desired on east and west lodes; that the lode he referred to

At Bowthick, which is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Delabole, there are excellent boxes (or blocks) of slate found alongside a clay vein, and I have no doubt but all the ground between the two quarries is slate-producing rock, and would be a good speculation for a well-conducted company to engage in; but the great evil against the Cornish slate quarries has been the want of capital and skill to carry them out. As it may be termed a new thing in Cornwall until within the last twenty years, previous to that time, all the slate was cut into what are termed "scancles" to hang on with wood pins, and required but little art to split them—in fact, all the quarries in the west of England that ever paid dividends were worked by poor men, or a single individual, and never but one of them ever carried their quarry out in a quarryman like manner.

About twenty years since, Delabole was taken up by Mr. T. R. Avery, a man possessed of capital and perseverance, when he caused to be erected a steam engine, and all the requisite machinery, under my superintendence. We then cleared out the quarry of the accumulated rubbish of 500 years, when I brought the quarry to such a pitch as to pay him 5000/- per annum; and it would have continued to do so, but he and the proprietors of the adjoining quarry became involved in law, and, after a time, he sold them his portion. His successors have continued to work the quarries since, but with ill success, it being reported that they have expended 30,000/-. I know they have had great difficulties to contend with, as none of the company understand the business, and every one had a different plan of operation, and wished his particular ideas to be carried out, which wasted their capital, and caused a division in the camp. Within the last month they have suspended two of their engines, and discharged 200 people. Had they carried out their quarry systematically, guided by an able superintendent, I have not a doubt it would have paid them well, as their slate and slabs, for strength and duration, are allowed by all architects to be the best in the world; its colour is a light blue, with a good cleavage. This slate has a great advantage over the Welsh, or any other slate I have seen, as they can be cut or dressed, as found, on account of the slate being equally strong either way, whereas the Welsh, and most other slates, are much weaker one way than the other; consequently, all slates found to be weak one way have to be cut so as to have the weak way lengthwise; that is, for instance, a stone 24 in. by 12 in. has often to be cut into 12 in. by 6 in.; whereas a Delabole stone of that size could be cut into a 24 in. by 12 in., worth 70 per cent. more than 12 in. by 6 in. The colour of Delabole stone is also much in its favour, as it is a well-known fact that all black, and even dark colours, are conductors of heat, and particularly dark-coloured slate.

I have seen dark coloured slate put on a portion of a house, and the timber not being well seasoned, it became so bent that the owner was obliged to remove it. The other part of the house was covered with slate of a light colour, which had but little effect on the timber. Nearly all of the dark slates contain more sulphur and lime, and less iron, than light blue or red slates. When dark coloured slates get very hot they oxidise, become porous and absorb water, which causes them, from change of temperature, to decay much faster than light coloured ones.

Dr. Borlase states that Cornish slate is composed of the following substances:—Silica, 46; argill, or clay, 26; iron, 14; magnesia, or potash, 8; calcareous earth, with mineral oil, 4; water, 1; lime, 1. Another analysis of slate from near Tintagel Cliff states it to be composed of—Silica, 48; argill, or clay, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; iron, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; magnesia, or potash, 6; calcareous earth, with mineral oil, 3; water, 5; lime, 3.

The second quarry of note in Cornwall is Bowthick, situated within the before-mentioned track of slate rock, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Delabole. The slate taken from this quarry is much of the same character, and may be also termed Delabole slate. This quarry is worked at a profit by a single individual (Mr. W. Sloggett), but not to half the extent it should. There are six other quarries worked in this district, chiefly on the cliff of Tintagel. They produce very good slate, and were profitable when worked by single individuals. For some years past they have been worked by companies, and, singular to say, not one of the quarries when worked by companies have ever paid a guinea dividend. In fact, they have lost thousands of pounds, which is not to be attributed to a deficiency of slate, but to bad management. The great cause of failure is, that the managers are selected from relations and friends, who naturally prove incompetent, on account of their not possessing a shade of practical knowledge of the business they have undertaken to conduct. This is the case not only in Cornwall, but it is precisely the same in Devonshire; indeed, it will be sufficiently apparent by my stating the sums sunk by the different companies, the result of not having the right men in the right place. Beaglehole Quarry, worked by a company, and managed by a London foreman, spent 50,000/-; Trewarmet, 10,000/-; St. Guineas, 10,000/-; the Trevalga and Lamb's House, 12,000/-; Trenewth, 5000/-.

At the Camel Quarry, near Wadebridge, they have spent 12,000/-, and at Penguean, the adjoining quarry, they have spent a much larger sum. Again, at St. Neot Quarry 6000/- has been sunk. All these sums have been spent, and many others I could name, under the management of companies; which is very extraordinary, as they all paid when worked by single individuals.

I will now revert to the Devonshire quarries, where the rock, unlike the Cornish, is found dipping at a greater angle, consequently more on its edge. At Mill Hill Quarry the slate is of good quality, and the company have a great advantage as regards their sale and price. The Duke of Bedford takes nearly all the slates they make; but, notwithstanding all these advantages, the company is out 20,000/-. Next comes the Penn Roca, near Ashburton, worked unskillfully, consequently they have sunk 30,000/-.

The same manager brought out this quarry a second time, as a "first-rate investment," which was the means of further loss of 10,000/-.

He also brought out Kingsbridge, or South Pool Quarry, where 7000/- was lost; and it is now attempted to get a fresh party to work it again, under the name of Winslade.

Start Bay Quarry, near Dartmouth, was brought out by a company, and they have lost 7000/-.

At Cann Quarry, near Plymouth, they expended upwards of 20,000/-.

I could name many others, but let these suffice, and will only remark that all these Devonshire quarries paid well when worked by single individuals.

I will now take the Somerset quarries, which are only two—the Frobisher and Wiveliscombe; the former I worked for five years, and it paid me well; it is now worked by a Welshman, who appears quite satisfied with his position. The Wiveliscombe Quarry I carry on at the present time, and am perfectly satisfied with my success. I think I have said sufficient to prove that there is an abundance of slate in the western counties, and the reason the quarries are not largely remunerative is the effect of bad management. I have no doubt the same rule holds good with the majority of companies. It is too often the case that parties are placed as managers who have never had a day's practice, solely on account of their being a cousin to or a distant relation or a family connection of a shareholder in the adventure; consequently, high salaries are paid to parties who do not earn them. I have here confined myself to quarries, yet I could find a host of other companies similarly situated, without even interfering with mining companies.

In conclusion, I have only to remark that I have not gone into the prices of the different slates or their various names as they have been fully described by "Old Hand," in your Journal of Sept. 27 last.

Wiveliscombe, April 6.

N. ENNOR.

INEFFICIENT IRON SHIPBUILDING—THE IRON TRADE.

Sir.—The many losses that have recently been recorded of iron vessels in *Lloyd's List* is appalling, and in many of the cases so rapid has been their destruction, that the passengers and crew have scarcely had time to save themselves. Until some frightful sacrifice of human life takes place, no steps will be taken to put down slop iron shipbuilding. The principle adopted in the unmechanical putting together of iron ships is in itself at variance with efficiency; safety to life and property is not inserted in the builder's specification and contract. How is it possible that perfect ships can be turned out when many of their builders, and most of their owners, are thoroughly ignorant of what is absolutely essential to bear up against the force of the elements. If there were always fine clear weather and smooth water for the navigation of iron vessels, I might be inclined to think that such unmechanical structures would be tolerably safe if not laden with weight. The soundness of this argument has been clearly ratified within the past six months, and no later than a few days ago the news arrived of the total loss of the steam-ship *Bacchante*, a new vessel, built by Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, for the African mail service. This frail craft no sooner took the ground than she broke in two.

If iron shipbuilding is to become general for the transit of commerce and passengers an efficient mode of construction must be rigidly adhered to, based upon mechanism, compatible with what vessels have to contend against at sea, thereby ensuring security to not only the lives on board, but also protecting their cargoes from salt water damage, or, using underwriters' parlance, "free from average."

The ignorant multitude, seeing such disastrous terminations to the iron-built craft, have certainly imbibed a prejudice, and the losses arising from bad workmanship and unmechanical formation of parts as well as models, are unquestionably working disadvantage to the use of iron for shipbuilding purposes, although time such prejudice will wear off, but in the interim the makers of iron are the losers.

There can but be one opinion about the utility of iron for shipbuilding purposes compared with timber; the former has all the advantages that the latter possesses in disadvantages. If it be a *sine qua non* in shipbuilding to have strength, lightness, and safety from leakage, it puts fibrous material out of the question, especially as

shipbuilding can be extended to any size in metal, which is quite impracticable in wooden shipbuilding. The makers of iron are deeply interested in this national question. With the facts that I have laid before them and the shipwrecks and building community of the world the last 12 months, it is now becoming apparent to the most sceptical that the fault is not in the material, but in the bad application of its adoption. The day for wooden shipbuilding is drawing to a close, and it remains with the makers of iron to say whether they intend to manufacture the metal for the shipping of the world, and the artisans of Great Britain are to construct iron ships for the conveyance of the commerce of the globe, or will they drive a proportion of the trade to foreign countries? The united efforts of all parties interested in the great mineral staple is demanded, and it is incumbent upon them to come forward and aid the views of those who have studied this important question. It is to be hoped for the advancement of science, and the prosperity of a trade that employs so many mechanics in various branches, that sordid motives are not allowed to stand between them and the person who has solved the mechanical climax in the art of iron ship-construction, whereby the iron-makers of Great Britain must reap pecuniary benefit at my cost. I cannot allow my mind to be impressed with the idea that the millionaires of the iron fields and districts of Great Britain will allow the claims I have upon them to pass unnoticed.—21, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool, April 6. JOHN CLARK, Jun.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT.

Sir.—I am a colliery manager. I do not make this announcement at all with the view of overwhelming you and your readers, but just to let you know who I am, and that I won't be trifled with. I am not fond of putting pen to paper, Mr. Editor, but what I have read this day in your Journal has so filled me with admiration—overfilled me, in fact—that it must have vent, and runs over. What I refer to is headed "Colliery Management," and is an account of a hearing, at the Blaina Petty Sessions, of certain informations under the Coal Mining Act, laid by Mr. Mackworth, the Inspector of the district. Now what I want to ask, Mr. Editor, is this—Do decisions of magistrates, like decisions of judges, become rules? If not; then all I can say is, that it isn't fair, and I won't stand it. Because I cannot see why I haven't as good a right, being a true Welshman, to break as many rules as I like, as well as my dear neighbours, who have in this case so nobly established their independence, and their defiance of a meddling inquisitor.—I can't spell this word, and what should follow, Mr. Editor. I think however, to keep things right, they should, now and then, hang an underlooker or two; or, perhaps, we may be having these cases taken out of the magistrates' hands altogether, and this would be a bad job for us, unless they were to make the judge out of a coalmaster.

Blaenavon, April 4.

ZENNER'S ROTATING BUNDLE.

Sir.—Having of late seen several letters of enquiry in your valuable Journal re

pecting Zenner's rotating bundle, and whereas the one on this mine is the only one working at present in England, perhaps a few lines from me may not be amiss. It is now 12 months since the bundle was brought on the mine, and soon after made from Newcastle to erect it—a person who knew no more about it, although he made it, than I did, who had never before seen it. However, we found the bundle quite useless; the table went round once a minute, and the brush for cleaning down the ore 20 strokes per minute. The table was boarded the long way, and not across, as it now is, and the boards, when jointed, being wet, got dried with the heat of the sun, and made great cracks in the table. Of course, we could do nothing with it. I was then engaged one-half of my time at other mines, and when I returned home found plenty of work to do, and no time to attend to the bundle. Nevertheless, I was convinced that if we could get it rightly to work, it would prove very advantageous. However, this state of things went until August, when I gave up my engagements, and turned to the working of the bundle. We took it to pieces, and boarded the table across, and instead of one revolution per minute put it once round in three or four half minutes, and the brush 80 strokes per minute instead of 10. We have now made a fair trial of it, and work it every day. I am fully convinced that it will work, slimes, or anything approaching them, four times cheaper than any other process that I know of. We stamp the whole of our ore, consequently have more slimes than any other mine with the same number of men in the North of England, and have been using trunks and hand-frames. The poorer part of the slimes, or rather the tails of the trunks, which would not or barely pay to work, we put in heaps, and are now working it over the rotating bundle. Yesterday we took the ore out of the ore-box, which was got with the labour of a boy at 10d. per day, and in eight days it amounted to 14 cwt. This plainly shows that there is a great preference on the side of the bundle compared with the trunks and hand-frames. I have often tried to impress on Mr. Zenner the necessity of introducing it into the tin mines of Cornwall, where I am sure it would soon become in general use. It is upwards of 20 years since I left Cornwall, but I have a better opinion of the Cornish agents than to suppose that they would refuse the use of the rotating bundle, although a German invention. For my own part, I should not care if it were the invention of a Turk, as long as it answered its intended purposes.—Driggeth Mine, April 8.

W. JEFFREY.

LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL MINING CO.

Sir.—Whenever any undertaking, possessing the slightest merit, appears before the public, there are never wanting those who come forward for the purpose of depreciating it, all, perhaps, actuated by different motives, but combining in the one purpose of crushing it. Several letters of this nature have appeared from time to time in your Journal, to which, not being of any consequence, no answers were made. A letter, however, appeared last week, signed "A Broker," which, as it seems to me, has for its object the disquieting of present and the deterring of future shareholders, deserves an answer on that score. Unfortunately, the habit of writing anonymously in public journals has become of late so general, that one has hardly any right to complain, but considering the variety of motives by which the writers may be actuated, it is necessary to caution shareholders against putting faith in any such communications, particularly bearing in mind that the depreciation of the undertaking, not the welfare of the shareholders, whose cause they would seem to be advocating, is the real object they aim at. "A Broker" would intimate that this is only a manganese mine, and that manganese is worth little or nothing. He states that there is no lack of this ore in England, but does not state that it is very rare at a high percentage. As regards price, we need only turn to your Metal Price List to see that ground manganese, if only 70 per cent., is worth 7d. per ton, whereas "A Broker" states it at about 45s. Presuming, however, that his statements are all correct, there is no cause for fear, as this ore is only supplementary. The estate alluded to contains vast deposits of ironstone of the finest quality—90 per cent. This ore is close to surface, and can be obtained at a cost of 2s. 6d. per ton. In addition, fine specimens of calamine (carbonate of zinc), which is becoming daily a more valuable mineral, argenticiferous lead ore, and copper, are constantly occurring, which would fairly lead one to the supposition that they exist in considerable quantities at a greater depth.

I would again, in conclusion, caution shareholders against taking communications like this at more than their worth, and say that few investments likely to prove more profitable have lately appeared before the public.

CHARLES GOOD, Sec.

Leicester-square, April 8.

BON ACCORD MINING COMPANY.

Sir.—A prospectus having been issued of this company, and my name brought prominently before the public in it, induces me, in justice to myself and others, to offer a few remarks. During the period the direction of the North British Australian Company was located in Aberdeen, I received great kindness at their hands. I regret, however, to state that when the governance was transferred to the metropolis, this was the reverse. Since the prospectus has been published, several of my friends, and old shareholders, have requested further information, and I trust that, through the medium of your Journal, I shall be enabled to place a fair statement of facts before them.

When I was first engaged, in 1850, the report of Mr. Burr was given to me (this document is only partially printed in the prospectus). Among other suggestions, he recommended that an 80-inch cylinder steam-engine should be erected, as soon as compatible with other arrangements. After my arrival in Australia, I had the whole of the workings cleared out, when, to my astonishment, I found there was not in sight a stone or ore of any merchantable value. I forwarded a report to the directors, with a ground plan of all the principal points laid down, in which my underground work had been carried out. This was laid before the eminent firm of Messrs. Taylor and Sons. In reply, one of them stated—"I, therefore, can really attach little value to any advice that he (Dalley) gave, or as to the views that he has formed." Nevertheless, this gentleman marked down on a copy of my map the locality for a powerful steam-engine. Mr. Berger, a German miner, whose report is likewise given, recommended a portable steam-engine.

I do not wish to depreciate the property. I stated in my report it was a tempting piece of mineral ground, but my opinion was, and is now, that if the eastern red clay course does not make ore, this property, in a mining point of view, is of comparatively little value. It is of no consequence whether 5000/- or 24,000/- is paid for the property; what the shareholders have to consider is, whether they will allow the directors to carry out the ill-advised idea of putting up machinery before the property is well examined and thoroughly inspected, both at and above the water level. This ought to be accomplished for a sum not exceeding 3000/-.

To substantiate this opinion, allow me to state that when the Burra Burra's deepest workings were at 30 fms., those of the Bon Accord were 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ fms. On my visit to the property, the Burra Burra was down to the 40, and all the workings on Bon Accord perfectly dry. The Burra Burra is now down to the 50, and I am of opinion that the Bon Accord can be explored to the depth of 35 or 40 fms. near the boundary, without having recourse to machinery for drawing water.

When I received the prospectus, I wrote to the directors, enquiring how they proposed to prove the property. The reply sent me was, "they would be guided by the most judicious advice." The shareholders should not spend their capital until the ground is first explored at and above the water level. It has been asked why the water finds its way into the deepest part of the Burra Burra Mine? The stratum on the cleavage thus stands on its edge, and the deepest mine must necessarily drain the water from the higher ground.

When in Australia, I stated to the agent that all my hopes and wishes tended to the red clay course, and I asked him to allow me to try at the eastern shaft, my opinion being that if did not make something good the property would not be of much value. He replied that "this was an investment company" many have shares who are not in a position to mine at hazards. On this good opinion of yours I will recommend this as a mining property to be held, when those who can and will speculate in mining may join. Those who cannot shall have the benefit of what the property will make." I approved of this honest intention, and, therefore, I do not think that a lavish expenditure ought to be incurred. Too much money should not be thrown away; the explorations should be carried out in an economical and practical manner, so as to see whether there is copper or not. It is now the proper time to exercise foresight and caution: by so doing the public will spare themselves much disappointment, and great discontent for the future.

JOHN DALLEY.

St. Austell, April 8.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SHEPPARD V. OXFORD.

Province of Minas Geraes, I abstain from making any claim under the Decree of an English Court, not being sufficiently advised as to the view which might or would be taken in the Brazilian law courts of such a proceeding, and of the effect it might or would have on my own position and claims, and on the position and claims of those whom I represent.—April 7.

EDWARD OXFORD.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sir.—In confirmation of the remarks which I made at the general meeting, held at the London Tavern, on the 1st inst., relative to the property being now secured to the shareholders, it may be satisfactory to them to know that by the overdue letters received to-day, per *Byzantine*, Capt. Hitchins writes that the parties left in charge by Mr. Oxenford of the Cocais Mines had, on Jan. 15 last, "delivered up the estate, mines, and effects belonging to the company," and encloses an "inventory of all the articles of plant and materials, stores and effects, existing on the estate." He adds that he leaves at once for the *Rotaia*, "which estate I consider to be secure to us." On Jan. 20 he reports—"I have this day resumed mining operations at Cocais, and in four or five days hope to have 18 stampes-heads at work." He had also received a small quantity of gold, and concludes his letter by stating—"Your powers are considered here by all the doctors of law to be everything which is required. My counsel in Rio tells me to get an order from the criminal judge in the province to open the house at Mr. Oxenford's Emily Mine, and take anything I can make sure is the company's." "My confidence is unshaken; to relax exertions I cannot, and trust you and the shareholders will have patience until the completion of my mission."

The above quotation I think will somewhat contradict the assertions hitherto made by Mr. Oxenford, and prove that the congratulations I offered to the shareholders upon the prospects of the company were not altogether unfounded.

ROBERT SHEPPARD.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

Mr. Warington Smyth continued his lectures on the dressing of ores by describing the treatment to which stamped ore and other finely divided stuff is subjected, in order to concentrate and ultimately separate the saleable from the valueless material. The common prevailing method of washing out the stamped stuff into a pit, where it is mingled confusedly together, ought

with in geological research and mining operations. He had left the chalk formation for this lecture, on which to build his remarks respecting the tertiary group. Whiteness was not the invariable colour of chalk; there were fossils on the table from red chalk, and some in the vicinity of the Alps was quite black. The formations in Antwerp, and part of the Giant's Causeway in the North of Ireland, were part and parcel of this same period. Crystallized carbonate of lime was formed by chalk being brought under great pressure, and thus preventing the escape of carbonic acid gas. The tertiary deposits had been made in the valleys, and cavities formed by the upheaval of the chalk series, as in the Wealden and other places. In the Wealden formation had been found the iguanodon, so called from its teeth resembling those of the present iguana. It was easy to distinguish fresh water from marine deposits, from the fact that fresh water shells could not live in salt water, and vice versa. The lower chalk contained little or no flint, whilst in the upper they abounded; and it was a remarkable fact that you could not find a single flint nodule but what contained some organic remains, and of any of these he could tell the species, the nature, and the habits. No fewer than 230 genera of beings were swept out of existence at the end of the chalk period. It was important that the student should clearly understand the difference between genera and species; the former was an evident distinction made by the Creator, whilst the latter was simply a classification made by man for his own convenience, because of individual peculiarities. The period eocene, or dawn of existing life, had also been called by Prof. Forbes neocene, or new life; this comprised the Thanet sands, London and Paris clays, Bognor beds, &c. Mr. Etheridge's very able and interesting lecture was well illustrated by diagrams and fossils; he proceeded to show how many of the hitherto mysterious problems in geology had been clearly worked out, by observations on the Pacific Ocean, the glacial migrations, and the discovery of limited oceanic localities, only congenial to some lasting species of shells, which are consequently fast dying out. The peculiar construction of some of the fossil animals, and how some of these were the shadowing forth of existing ones, and the importance of making ourselves well acquainted with our home sources of wealth.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ESGAR MWYN MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the office of the company, Fenchurch-street, on Wednesday, Mr. G. HARROD in the chair.

Mr. ROBINSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the directors for the half-year ending Dec. 31:—

The directors, in reporting to the shareholders on the operations of the half-year ending as above, regret the results are not of so satisfactory a nature as might perhaps have been anticipated at the period of the issue of the previous report. They will be found detailed in the statement of accounts accompanying this, and are shortly as follows:—Ore sold, 75 tons, producing 9412; cost-sheets, labour, &c., 12031. 10s.; merchants' accounts, 271. 2s.; London expenses, 94. 5s. 1d.

It will be within the recollection of the proprietors that in November, 1855, the directors asked of the shareholders, and obtained their consent, to raise the sum of 2000*l.* on the bonds or debentures of the company; and, in asking for these powers, the directors stated that such a sum was indispensable for developing the mine and carrying on the work. This resolution was confirmed at a special general meeting in January, 1856; and since that time the directors have endeavoured to obtain the money for that purpose; in so doing, they have failed, except in so far as a sum of 1019*l.* is concerned, the whole of which has been subscribed by some very few of the shareholders and themselves. They are, therefore, now in the position they foresaw would be the case, unless the whole of the fresh capital was subscribed, and, judging that the apathy shown by the majority of the shareholders arises from a feeling that they are not disposed to supply their proportion to the fresh capital to this undertaking, the directors have, therefore, called a special general meeting, to be held immediately after the forthcoming ordinary general meeting, at which a resolution will be moved, empowering them to take the necessary steps for winding-up the company.

The report of the agent, Capt. Kitto, is subjoined, and it will be apparent that, without the support of the shareholders, the directors neither can nor should attempt further operation.

The directors, who retire by rotation, are George Helmore and T. Wm. Bell, Esqrs. S. L. Price, Esq., the auditor of the company, also retires, according to the provisions of the deed of settlement, and is eligible for re-election.

A report was also read from Capt. Wm. Kitto, which stated that the adit level was cleared 50 fms. east of engine-shaft. He found extensive workings in the eastern part of the mine at this level, which had had but little trial below the 20 and 25. At Jones's lime, sunk from the 25 to the 40, had proved very successful, having at present a lime that will produce 10 tons of ore per fm. The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms., 2 ft. 7 in. below the 65, which is poor. Little has been done in sinking for the last three months, owing to the severity of the weather, and a breakage to the engine. The tribute department, on the whole, is progressing favourably. As the summer approaches, and the tribute improved, together with the lode at Jones's winze, Capt. Kitto hoped to be in a position to increase the returns.

A statement of accounts was submitted from July 1 to December 31, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£ 17 19 1
Ores sold	912 0 0
Directors' advances	670 0 0
Oiling and Co. (loans)	900 0 0
Received from bondholders	650 0 0
Interest, &c.	0 10 6 = £3150 18 7
Balance overpaid to North and South	£ 0 16 0
Wales Bank	1205 15 0
Mine cost, June to Nov.	94 5 11
Office expenses in London	1610 0 0
Survey, &c.	35 0 0
Dues, 1s. 6d. per ton on 140 tons	10 10 0
Merchants' bills, law costs, interest, discount, and commission	93 11 10 = £3049 18 9
Balance in favour of company	£ 100 19 10

The loss on the six months' working was 9671. 13s. 9d.

The CHAIRMAN said he should propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and suggested that it would be more convenient for the shareholders to confine their observations strictly to the accounts, as any other business had better be discussed at the extraordinary general meeting, which would follow. The accounts for the half-year were not very cheering, the loss on the working being 962*l.*, which had arisen through the neglect of former agents, the value of the property being greatly depreciated through want of attention to the necessary repairs to the machinery. He concluded by moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. SALKELD seconded the resolution.

Mr. HAWES wished to know whether any of the directors had visited the mines?

The CHAIRMAN said he was down there in July, accompanied by the consulting engineer; the machinery was then in good order. Mr. Salkeld was there in Feb. last, but not officially; he found the water-wheel broken down and the rope in a bad condition. The agents were continually writing for a new rope, but if they had had one he believed it would have been broken in a fortnight, as they were actually running over rough wood with the bark on instead of wheels.

Mr. HAWES thought one of the directors ought to have gone down more frequently.

The CHAIRMAN replied they would have done so if the shareholders had found the money. He had not yet paid his expenses for the journey in July last.

Mr. BELL said they were now in a different position, as they had a consulting engineer; and as they knew little about mining, it was better to place confidence in him.

Mr. W. MORGAN had no doubt the gentlemen composing the board had reason to think that everything was going on in a satisfactory manner.

The CHAIRMAN said, at the time he visited the mine in July it was in good working order, and it was subsequently that the agents neglected the machinery; the water-wheel was in such a bad condition that it had a narrow escape of falling, which would have involved a considerable expense. There was a great accumulation of debris in the mine, but it was promised it should be removed.

Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH said, before passing the accounts they ought to know the assets and liabilities.

Mr. BELL said the assets were the mines and machinery.

Mr. HERAPATH always understood that they made both ends meet, but there appeared to be a deficit of 3500*l.*—Mr. SALKELD remarked that out of that amount 120*l.* was for the purchase of Esgair Dhu.

Mr. HERAPATH wished to know what course they intended to pursue, as he was not inclined to go on any longer; at the same time he was prepared to pay his quota of the liabilities.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next business was the appointment of two directors in the room of two who retired, Mr. Bell and himself, and they left the matter in the hands of the meeting.—Mr. HALLS proposed that they be re-elected, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the re-election of Mr. Price, as auditor, said he had always performed his duties to the satisfaction of the board, and he believed to the shareholders generally.—Carried unanimously.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the financial position of the company, and of passing, or otherwise, a resolution to wind-up the company, either voluntarily or under direction of the Court of Chancery.

The CHAIRMAN said, in commencing the business of this meeting he felt some little difficulty in laying before them the present condition of the company; but as several large shareholders had made themselves well acquainted with the working of the property he need not trouble them with many remarks. In November, 1855, the financial position was such that they could not carry on the works without further capital, as in addition to the funds necessary for working they were called upon to complete the purchase of the Esgair Dhu, a purchase that was made before the present board took office; and, therefore, whether good or bad they were not to blame, and how it would turn out some time would determine. However, the arrangement was made, and they did not think it desirable to refuse to complete it.

Mr. CHAPPELL (the solicitor): You could not refuse; you had no alternative.

The CHAIRMAN continued. For that purpose they had to provide 1100*l.* The result of the powers given to them in November to raise 2000*l.* was the obtaining 1010*l.*, and that subscribed by the board and a very few shareholders. It was in the discretion of the meeting the course they would adopt, but they certainly could not go on any longer in their present position: either the shareholders must subscribe more capital, or they must wind-up and sell the property. But before asking them what course to pursue, he would read the report of the consulting engineer. The following report was then read:—

I requested Capt. Kitto, a fortnight since, to write you a detailed report of the operations and prospects of the mine, a copy of which he has sent me, dated March 19. I agree with his views and plan of working generally. With reference to my opinion of the mine I am still unassured. I own to being disappointed in the falling off of the Hospital bunch, and, as a consequence, the returns have lessened, but with the largest bunches of ore all over the country this now and then occurs. The result of late operations has shown more clearly than ever that in Esgair Mwyn there are two lodes; that below the adit level eastward of the north lode has scarcely been touched, and its character is decidedly one to produce good bunches of ore; the Hospital bunch westward will very likely make again in depth, and the appearance in the 40, in that direction, now strongly indicate it. I would earnestly urge you to endeavour to obtain for the faithful and vigorous working of the mine about 1000*l.*, available over and above the returns during the next 10 months, in the course of which I believe important and good discoveries will yet be made; but in my opinion, the most valuable portion of your property lies almost wholly unworked, and that, in Esgair Dhu, what little money has been spent upon it goes eminently to show this; there are known to be three lodes at least in this piece of ground in all which ore

has been found. There is water-power at hand, and the course I would strongly recommend is to erect a wheel and sink a shaft 90 fms. deep in a situation to command the different lodes, for this a capital of 3000*l.* is indispensable. If you can accomplish this I sincerely believe you will find as good a mine as there is now in the district.

The CHAIRMAN added, that he had now laid before the meeting the prospects of the undertaking, and to bring them in order, he would now move that the company be wound-up.—Mr. SALKELD seconded the resolution.

Mr. HERAPATH wished to know the position they would be in if they wound-up.

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the accounts gave the state of the company: the deficiency was 3500*l.*, and the assets were the mines, machinery, and 21 tons dressed ore.

Mr. HERAPATH: Does the 3500*l.* come up to the present time?

The CHAIRMAN: It includes the cost up to March 31, and they could not stop the works without detriment to the property.

Mr. BELL was of opinion that it ought to be wound-up, as it was quite clear they had a dissatisfaction list of shareholders; and, under the last act, if three-fourths of the shareholders consented they could wind-up voluntarily, and appoint a liquidator; and should there be any one desirous of taking it, they might do so, and form a new company, if they should see their way to raise 3500*l.* new capital.

Mr. W. MORGAN contended that there was no way of winding-up except in the Court of Chancery, which might increase the liabilities from 3500*l.* to 7000*l.*

Mr. CHAPPELL agreed with Mr. Morgan, for although the act stated they might wind-up voluntarily, it gave them no power to enforce calls. He considered, however, that it would be a suicidal act to stop at the present time.

Mr. HERAPATH believed the most simple method would be to wind-up at once in the event of having no litigation, 200*l.* ought to cover every expense of winding-up.

A SHAREHOLDER believed the shareholders had so badly supported the directors, it was not likely they would now come forward.

Mr. WENTON said as the shareholders had so badly supported the directors, it was not likely they would now come forward. Their affairs could not be considered so very bad, as they had laid out 3000*l.*, and the one raised had realized 6000*l.* If they had had an ample capital he believed they would at the present time have been in a flourishing condition. They had a most valuable mining property, and he considered it very unfair that the directors should be left to pay.

Mr. MORAN suggested that they should raise additional capital by the issue of preference shares, bearing 20 per cent. interest, so that those who came forward would get paid. Esgair Dhu alone he considered a valuable asset, and if 3000*l.* was spent it might be worth 30,000*l.* The season was now favourable, and it would be absurd not to work it for six months longer, when the returns would almost meet the expenses.

Mr. HERAPATH was influenced by what Mr. Morgan said, because if they raised the money there would be no occasion to wind-up. They would have the mine in a better condition, and he, for one, was ready to put down his quota at once. If they lost the additional capital they would not be worse off.

Mr. MORAN then moved, as an amendment, a series of resolutions, nine in number, an abstract of which appeared in our Journal last week.

Mr. HAWES seconded the amendment.

Mr. CHAPPELL remarked that at the present time they could not adopt the plan; it was necessary to call a meeting to alter the deed, and a second one to confirm it.

Mr. BELL wished to know if Mr. Morgan was a large holder, whether he would take his number of the preference shares?

Mr. MORAN replied he would take his number of preference shares.

Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH observed that the new capital would pay off the liabilities, and place the company in smooth water, and then he hoped they would be able to go on satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors must have money at once, and suggested that those present should pledge themselves to subscribe some capital to pay the expenses until the necessary alterations were completed.

Mr. MORAN, after a lengthened discussion, withdrew the series of resolutions; and as an amendment to the one for winding-up, moved the following:—That in the opinion of this meeting, the most expedient method of paying off the debts and liabilities of the company, and providing for sufficient means to carry on its mining operations for the next six months, would be to issue a given number of preference shares of 2*l.* each, to be paid for by small monthly instalments, and bearing a sufficiently high rate of preferential dividend over the existing shares as to induce the shareholders, for the protection of their interests, to subscribe for them, in order to avoid, should it then be deemed expedient to abandon the enterprise, the vast and incalculable expense of being wound-up by the Court of Chancery, and the litigation invariably attendant thereon, which will have to be borne pro rata by every shareholder.

Mr. HAWES seconded the amendment, and observed that going on for six months gave them every chance of success.

Mr. HERAPATH suggested that all present should subscribe for the next six months' cost-sheet, and thereby relieve the directors from making advances.

Mr. WENTON congratulated the meeting upon Mr. Morgan's plan being so well received. The amendment was then put, and carried unanimously, and for the sake of form, the original motion was submitted, but not a single vote was given in its favour.

A paper was then submitted, by which the shareholders present agreed to subscribe with 2*l.* 6*d.* per share, which it was calculated would pay the next two cost-sheets. The document was signed by every shareholder in attendance, affixing their names to it.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the amount subscribed was only by way of loan, and did not bind them to take preference shares.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

The annual general court was held on Tuesday—Sir J. H. KELLY, Bart. (the Governor) in the chair.

After the secretary (Mr. C. FAWKNER) had read the advertisement from the London Gazette convening the meeting, the minutes of the last general court were read and confirmed.

The Governor then read the customary speech, of which the following is an abstract:—This was the fifth annual general court that had been held since the resumption of the works by the company. In compliance with a wish expressed by the proprietors at the last annual court the accounts had been printed and circulated among the shareholders. According to their charter they were obliged to hold their yearly meeting within 14 days after March 23, and they had, therefore, closed the books four weeks earlier than usual, in order to give due time for detailed examination and valuation of the stocks. The accounts were for 48 weeks instead of 52, on this there had been made a net profit of 31,941. 16*l.*; thus they considered most satisfactory, more especially when it was borne in mind that at one period of the year there had been some depression experienced in the copper and iron trades. A committee had been appointed consisting of the deputy-governor, Mr. Pownall, and Mr. Hazlewood: these gentlemen had spent some time at Cwm Avon and had thoroughly investigated the works, stocks, and accounts there; the report received by the court from them was of the most satisfactory nature; and, at the same time, the share books and all the business transacted in the London office had been looked into and were found to be strictly correct. They continued to pay in cash for all goods they purchased, except copper ore. Attention had been, some time since, called to the necessity of having a church, such an edifice had been built, as well as a school; this last was capable of holding 200 pupils, and of these upwards of 150 attended. Notwithstanding the subscriptions, in addition to the sum of 500*l.*, which had been given by a benevolent member of the present court of assistants, they still required about 2500*l.*, and he would ask them to assist the court in the means of liquidating this amount. He was happy to state that they were now quite free from litigation; the law charges this year did not exceed 25*l.* The court, therefore, proposed that a dividend of 7*1/2* per cent. should be declared on the preference shares and 3 per cent. on the consolidated stock. In conclusion, he could congratulate them on the present position of the works, they were never in better condition; several new improvements had been made, and they were proceeding most satisfactorily. They would have to elect three assistants in lieu of the retiring gentlemen who went out by rotation, and two auditors; all these, however, being eligible offered themselves for re-election.

The SECRETARY then read the auditor's report, which confirmed that of the court, and stated that the stock and share ledgers were kept in the most perfect order.

The following accounts were then submitted:—

Dr. ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET.

Capital: Stock, consolidated under the provisions of "the Governor and Company of Copper Miners Act, 1

from circumstances which occurred at the time, it was never carried into effect. The sett has been almost continuously in grant from that date, and it is now left to the present proprietors to carry out what has been so long contemplated; and from the opinions entertained by the managing agents of the mines in the neighbourhood, there is little doubt of the operations of the company being crowned with success.

FODDALE MINES (ISLE OF MAN).—We hear of an important improvement in these mines lately: this mine, Old Foddale, is one of the very few in which lead is found in the granite. These mines were formerly remunerative, and are likely to become so again; so highly auriferous is the produce of this mine, that it yields from 90 to 300 ounces to the ton of lead. A fine example of the action of an elvan dyke may be seen at the surface here, as well as the curious formation of lead in granite; and, singular as it may appear, the granite is slightly accompanied by serpentine. In the eastern part of the sett, a vast dyke of white quartz traverses the whole isle; and it is a pure white quartz, highly crystalline, and was formerly supposed to be auriferous. It is a very interesting spot, and well deserves a visit.

EAST KIT HILL.—To work this extensive sett, Messrs. Chafe and Co., engineers, Devonport, have taken contracts to erect steam machinery for effectually developing the valuable lodes already discovered. From two of these lodes, at only 7 fms. from surface, 2000 lbs. worth of tin has been sold. These lodes also form a junction at 30 fms. from surface. The geological position of the lodes is excellent, being situated in killas, between the granite of Kit Hill and Hington Down, and the sett is also traversed by several elvan courses and cross-courses, in the immediate vicinity of the main lodes.

EAST WHEAL VIRGIN.—Operations have been commenced on this sett. Three shafts have been sunk to shallow depths, on the back of three distinct lodes. An adit has been driven, which has cut one of the lodes several fathoms deeper than the shaft; this lode is about 12 ft. wide, containing rich spar, manganic, and copper pyrites of a promising character; the adit is being pushed on to intersect the other lodes. The shares are principally held in the locality, and from its vicinity to East Wheal Rose and Penhaldares good results are anticipated.

FROM LISKEARD, we learn that Gonamena is improving. Craddock Moor is opening a fine mine. West Caradon dividend is expected to be 4d. per share next account; the mine is looking well. Trelewany and Loidis are improving. At North Trelewany, the lode will be cut through in a day or two, and a good one is quite expected. Wheal Wrey is looking well.

BALNOON CONSOLS.—The recent discovery is a shoot of tin, or "carbons," in the south side of the 10 ft. east of flat-roof shaft. We have driven about 2 fms. so far; it is now about 4 ft. high, worth 4s. to 5s. per barrow. Should this hold south so far as to intersect our east and west branch, we should most probably have a very large deposit of tin. One of the Balnoon carbonas gave a profit of 50,000*s.* some years since. In the Woola part we are also looking more promising, although not yet down to the required depth.

The Sr. IVES DISTRICT continues to look well. Providence Mine is said to have improved, as well as Balnoon. Wheal Kitty never looked so well, and has immense reserves. Wheal Margaret has further improved in the 40, 50, 60, and 70 fm. levels, on the South Kusso lode; in fact, this is now the best tin mine in Cornwall. East Margaret looks well. The 5*s.* west of Gurney's, looks fully as well as last reported, worth 12*s.* to 14*s.* per fm.

AT CATHARINE AND JANE MINE, Capt. Treweek reports, the lode in the deep adit has greatly improved, and will at present produce 1 ton of lead per fm. An east and west branch has fallen into the lode, which has caused a great improvement. There is also a good branch of lead going off from the hanging wall, and when No. 2 winze is hoisted, it shall be driven to drive east on this branch. No alteration in any other part of the mine. The iron lode is looking splendid.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD.—Operations are being resumed at these mines, and considerable interest is felt by parties who have known this property in its prosperous days. Although the workings extend only to about 15 fms. deep, vast quantities of ore have been raised and sold, which have given large profits to the different parties who have worked these mines. The last proprietor, a gentleman well known in the mining world, made good monthly profits during the period of his holding the property. There is ample water power for all purposes, water-wheels, dressing-floors, dwelling house, and all necessary offices complete. The company have just subscribed a further sum of 100*s.* for prosecuting these mines, and there are great chances of their being remunerated, by a speedy discovery of one of those large deposits of ore for which these mines are celebrated.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks upon the business of the week:—

The business doing during the week has been very limited, taking the state of the money market into account; there is, however, not much cause for complaint, seeing that almost every department of business that partakes of a speculative character participates in the general depression that now exists. Our experience has shown us that a depression in the mining market is not generally of long duration, and the present is a favourable opportunity for investing in good dividend mines, many of which will pay 15 to 20 per cent. on the present market value, while many good progressive mines will considerably advance in price.

The following dividend mines are well worth attention:—West Basset, Par Consols, Wheal Butler, South Frances, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Wrey, Alfred Consols, Mary Ann, Vale of Towy, and St. Ives Consols.

We select the following progressive mines, many of which will in all probability, ere long, considerably advance in price:—North Frances, Kelly Bray, North Roscar, Calvadock, Bannow Consols, Catherine and Jane, Great Hewas, Wheal Edward, Portellis, East Rosewarne, East Alfred, Great Alfred, Virtuous Lady, Wheal Bedford.

Mr. Lelean communicates the following information:—

The Mining Market continues in the same inactivity state, and prices generally during the week have ruled lower; the consequence is, that holders of good dividend stock are not disposed to sell, while, on the other hand, speculative shares are all but unsaleable, thus giving capitalists an opportunity of purchasing that has not occurred for some considerable time. Those mines more worthy of notice at present are—Providence, Carnorth, Wheal Wrey, Trelyon, Margery, East Providence, Balnoon, East Margaret, West Basset, Par Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), South, Coradon, Devon Consols, West Seton, Wheal Grenville, Great Hewas, South Ellen, South Cudra, South Crinnis, and West Fowey. The accounts from Providence are of a more satisfactory character; the various ends and pitches are producing more tin than reported at last meeting. Both Trelyon and Margery have considerably improved since the meeting recently held. The progress making in East Providence is very cheery. A neat man of West Cornwall, showing these and other rich mines, has been published by Mr. E. Symons, of Truro, and can be had by giving an order through the *Mining Journal* office. Speculative mining is like every other business; and before adventurers part with their money they should be careful in making the selection, by ascertaining the respectability of the parties, the condition and prospects of the mine, its probable duration, the mode of working, and what analogy it has to those around and adjoining it. And, above all, I adopt the old but prudent motto—"Not to put too many eggs in one basket." If one-half the precaution were exercised in purchasing mine shares as is generally observed in the ordinary transactions through life, it would be found more profitable than any other speculative investment in the country. As a rule, buy in a depressed market (as at present), and sell at moderate advances. To accomplish these objects, a confidential broker, of strict integrity, must be employed by gentlemen in the country to take advantage of the rise and fall in prices during the day. In depressed mines there is not so much risk, but seven years' purchase is the utmost at which shares ought to be bought, with but few exceptions. Some of the above are paying upwards of 20 per cent., and the others, which are all good progressive mines, I have no doubt, advance in price very considerably within the next three months. Thus it often happens that a great deal more money is made by buying into good progressive mines, than by holding dividends stock.

Meers, Tredianick and Co., in their "Subscription Circular," remark:—

The market for shares in British Mines continues good, with an upward tendency; the vast yield and profits resulting from mining enterprise in the Buller and Basset district not only fascinate but astonish capitalists, whilst great and growing is their desire to embark in such pursuits. The price of copper is 13*s.* per ton against 12*s.* at the close of last year, and, from increasing demand and consumption, it is likely to range far higher during the current year; in fact, the supply of copper diminishes, whilst absorption in various channels daily increases. The following statistics will show the aggregate sales in Cornwall and Wales for the eleven years ending 1856:—

Years.	Tons metal.	Amount.	Years.	Tons metal.	Amount.
1846	22,103	£1,635,699	1852	17,193	£1,282,110
1847	20,823	1,506,808	1853	16,201	1,576,932
1848	21,513	1,454,740	1854	16,527	1,662,685
1849	21,184	1,341,162	1855	17,844	1,867,134
1850	18,427	1,332,301	1856	19,746	1,932,057
1851	19,112	1,330,834			
Eleven years		210,657			£16,952,502
Annual average.		19,130 7 <i>lb</i> 1 <i>lb</i>			£1,541,136 6 <i>lb</i> 1 <i>lb</i>

The supply last year was slightly over the average of the past eleven years, yet, from all the information we can gather, no great increase will follow for years to come, either from abroad or the yield of our home mines, whilst it is well known no accumulation of stocks exist in the hands of our smelters, hence we prognosticate better prices for our produce; the consumption daily increases, especially in the manufacture of locomotive and other engines, with machinery of varied description now being applied to supplant manual labour throughout the world; the present demand will be more than supported. The price of tin is 14*s.*, and that of bances 15*s.* Tin mines, generally, for the last ten years have not remunerated the miner, in fact, it has resulted in heavy losses to most engaged therein—a few, with the merchants of Cornwall, are alone those who have hitherto reaped a satisfactory harvest. Tin mines, on the whole, are more uncertain in yield, more banchy and hazardous than copper mines, and parties, ignorant of the science and practice of mining, should exercise great caution ere they embark in such adventures: as long as present prices rule large profits will accrue to shareholders. We annex the price of white tin for the first week in January, from 1844 to 1857 inclusive, a period of 14 years:—

1844	70 <i>s.</i> per ton	1845	279 per ton	1854	2130 per ton
1845	71 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>lb</i>	1850	89	1855	117 "
1846	103 "	1851	83	1856	129 "
1847	98 "	1852	89	1857	142 "
1848	82 "	1853	102 "		

The chief tin district are—Any Lelant, which comprise the parishes of Lelant, St. Ives, and Towdenack, the Wizardon, Wheal Vor, St. Just, Camborne, St. Austell, and Calstock, all in Cornwall. In Devonshire no mine is profitably worked for that metal. In the year 1852 Boscombe sold black tin at 54*s.* per ton, whilst Drakewalls realised only 39*s.* per ton in 1848 against 94*s.* on March 14, 1857. Since 1844 the value of white tin has more than doubled in commercial value, and even since 1852 it has advanced 43*s.* 1*lb* per cent., whilst during the past year it has risen 13 per cent., to what height the market value may range hereafter we cannot predict, but we are acquainted with the resources of Cornwall, and are fully aware that hundreds of lodes can be profitably opened and wrought for that metal should existing prices prevail. The backs of copper lodes usually contain more or less tin, and we respectfully suggest to the practical managers of extensive mines in Camborne, Illogan, Gwennap, and Redruth to turn their attention to those sources of wealth. It is a circumstantial worth recording in favour of our Cornish tin mines, that they have little to fear from colonial or foreign competition—labour abroad is very expensive and deficient in supply, whilst it constitutes the chief item of expense in all countries in the production of that ore, the machinery required is also varied and cumbersome, and the process of dressing tedious and prolonged; not so, however, with copper, in respect to which we have more to fear from importation than increased yield at home.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN GOLD MINING.

We visited the extensive works of this company on Monday, and from the interest evinced in the undertaking, as many connected with it may be inclined to inspect the works, a brief description of Frodsham may not be out of place. It is a town about one mile in length, bounded by the waters of the Weaver and the Mersey, and situated between Chester and Warrington, about ten miles from the former, from which there is rail-way conveyance, connecting the town with the numerous railways in the North. At the east end there is a good bridge, built of stone. Before the Weaver was rendered a navigable river the part below the bridge was crowded with vessels, and assumed the appearance of a pretty port. In the time of Edward I. it was of such importance that the lords of Frodsham received a toll of 10*s.* per annum from the vessels frequenting it. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, standing on high ground, overlooking the town, marshes, and Mersey, under the craggy precipices of Overton Hill, which is reported to be the highest ground in this part of the country. There is a town hall recently erected, and amongst the ancient structures is an inn, called the "Bear's Paw," built in the year 1632, and, from the massive beams of timber used in its construction, it bids fair yet to last for ages.

The ground belonging to the company is about 4 acres in extent, and the situation very picturesque. The beautiful viaduct of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway over the river Weaver is only 200 or 300 yards from the engine-shaft, and the noble bridge of Frodsham a short distance further off. The frontage on the river Weaver belonging to the company is 350 ft., and they have a substantial wharf built of stone, upwards of 70 ft. in length, with 16 ft. of water, and cranes, landing stages, &c., complete.

The buildings on the property are of great strength, and are of such ample dimensions that it would seem impossible any addition could be required. The works have been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Harris, with the assistance of Mr. Trotter, and the important question to be decided is, whether it will pay commercially to freight the ores to, and send them in, this country, with all the advantages of cheap coal and mechanical appliances combined with scientific research, in preference to the expensive and uncontrolled management abroad. Mr. Harris contends that by his process the ores are wholly freed from the sulphur and iron, which has hitherto interfered with the complete extraction, and sickened the mercury.

The following is the *modus operandi*:—The ore is first stamped; it is then calcined, to get rid of the sulphur, and next ground in Jones's patent pulveriser, or muller; from thence it passes into a trough, and subjected to the operation of Harris's magnetic machine, which consists of a forest of magnets, raking the ore and picking up the iron, the machine being arranged so that the magnets are kept clear with a brush. After passing through Harris's machine, it is conveyed into the amalgamator, and from thence into the retorts, which are of an improved construction, as, instead of the ordinary form of the crucible, with a tapering end, the bottom of the retorts present a large surface to the fire, which, while it materially hastens the process of distillation, is not so liable to accident. Having described the process, the following will give some idea of the buildings, and the work that has been done:—They commence with a large range of rooms, fitted up with the necessary apparatus for silver operations. In the next stack of buildings, the first room is fitted up with four calcining furnaces, finished in the best style, with ample space for twelve more; adjoining is a range of warehouses for storing the ores, occupying about 8500 square feet, supported from floor to floor with massive iron pillars, with passages in the centre running out to the wharf, where there are substantial platforms erected to the edge of the river, with the necessary apparatus for unloading vessels; these warehouses at the present time contain between 200 and 300 tons of various ores. The next room is filled with the machinery necessary for final operations, in the following order:—First, Jones's pulveriser; secondly, Harris's apparatus for extracting the iron; thirdly, the amalgamating machine; and lastly, the improved retorts, to which two locks are attached, in order that the gold shall never be taken out, except in the presence of two parties, all due security being ensured.

The next building contains a boiler 30 ft. long and 8 ft. deep, fitted and ready for work. The adjoining room, which is very capacious, contains a new horizontal steam-engine, manufactured expressly for the company by the well-known firm of Musgrave and Son, of Bolton. It is highly finished, and capable of being worked up to 80-horse power. This portion of the machinery is wholly complete, with the exception of the steam-pipes, which can be attached in a few hours. The next machinery erected, and in complete working order, are 12 heads of stamps, each head weighing 3 cwt., purchased of the Colonial Gold Company, which are as good as new. Attached is a large amalgamating barrel, with percussion or shaking table, purchased from the same company; there is also a round bulk, well-constructed carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops upon the premises, and a small laboratory for making experiments. The surface operations are very extensive: two reservoirs have been formed for obtaining fresh water to work the machinery, the steam engines, and also for washing and dressing purposes—a building with an 8-horse power engine, in full working order, being used for pumping the water into a large iron tank, fixed at the side of the principal building, for the general supply of the establishment. In addition to the above, there is a round kiln, which is used for burning the ore. It may be worthy of remark that coal is landed on the wharf at 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Any party who may visit this extensive property will admit that one better arranged could scarcely exist, and the all-important question to be solved is whether Mr. Harris's process will succeed. If the amount of work that has been done were generally known, it would prove an ample excuse for the past delay, and the all-important question of profitable result will be immediately solved as the practical working operations will commence this day (Saturday).

With regard to the company's property in Virginia, the ore has been reported by many eminent men to be highly auriferous, and the length of the estate is about one mile and a half from east to west, and its width about half a mile from north to south; and, according to the last advices from Capt. W. Hoskins, he states that in the east and west levels, driving from the south shaft, on the main lode, they were extracting large quantities of auriferous quartz, strongly impregnated with sulphur, copper, and iron pyrites, a quantity of which is now on the wharf at Fredericksburg, and in the course of shipment, for the reduction-works at Frodsham. The north lode has a very promising appearance, from 8 to 10 ft. wide, composed of auriferous quartz, sulphur, and iron pyrites, disseminated with fine gold throughout, and yielding large quantities of ore for exportation. The stratum is yellow talcose and mica slate, which is easy to develop.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER REGION.—Our Boston correspondents (Messrs. Dupee, Perkins, and Sayle) have furnished us some interesting information from all the information we can gather, no great increase will follow for years to come, either from abroad or the yield of our home mines, whilst it is well known no accumulation of stocks exist in the hands of our smelters, hence we prognosticate better prices for our produce; the consumption daily increases, especially in the manufacture of locomotive and other engines, with machinery of varied description now being applied to supplant manual labour throughout the world; the present demand will be more than supported. The price of tin is 14*s.*, and that of bances 15*s.* Tin mines, on the whole, are more uncertain in yield, more banchy and hazardous than copper mines, and parties, ignorant of the science and practice of mining, should exercise great caution ere they embark in such adventures: as long as present prices rule large profits will accrue to shareholders. We annex the price of white tin for the first week in January, from 1844 to 1857 inclusive, a period of 14 years:—

is very similar to that in the Windsor ground. At the Colling location nothing has been disclosed. At Nahass they have done nothing. The old United States is now in the possession of an organised company, but nothing of importance has yet been done. The Shirley, adjoining, is much in the same position, and the same may be said of the Cortez, Arctic, and West Minnesota. The Rockland stamp-mill is still at work on Minnesota Rock and will probably continue to do so until April 1, after which time it will add 9 or 10 tons per month to the Rockland. The mill is capable of manufacturing some 12 tons per month of stamp copper.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Conquest, who went out as managing director of these mines in February last. Mr. Conquest arrived on March 10, and under date of the 16th, writes as under:—

Forcluse Mine, March 16.— Herewith I send you the result of my investigations and enquiries. I have been down the mine, and examined the levels, with Meers, Gregg, Reeves, and Bennett, and there is but one opinion strongly expressed—that if the engine-shaft is sunk 10 fathoms, as has been so repeatedly enforced, the ore will not only be abundant, but of a richer quality than any we have yet produced.

I had 25 tons of ore from the different levels, so as to form a correct estimate of the general value of the mine, taken to the mill-house, and stamped in my presence. The tables were cleaned out, and fresh quicksilver put in; it produced 11 cwt. 18 dwt. amalgam; this was put into the crucible, and it yielded a lump of gold weighing 4 cwt. 3*s.* d

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BALLYMONNEEN.—W. Barkla, April 4: In the 15, driving north and south, there is no change of importance during the week—still making fair progress. The ground is still hard in the north driving, and letting out much water. The 15 north has been driven since last report 3 ft., total 5 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. The 15 south has been driven since last report 3 ft., total 5 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. In consequence of such heavy rain recently it has made greatly against us in building the engine-house, and the road from the quarry is exceedingly heavy. The masons are obliged to stop for want of stone, and even, after offering an extra price. I find great difficulty in getting horses.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, March 31: There is no change in the ground in the east cross-cut. The men have completed cutting the ground for the cistern, and I have now set them to sink the bob-bit. There are in Clare, ready for shipping, 14 tons of copper ore, 13 tons of clean muriate, and 61 tons of copper muriate, of which 14 tons are ruggins. I calculate that there are between 40 and 50 tons of lead ore undressed at surface and underground, and about 30 tons of copper ore. The north level is driven 17 fms. from the engine-shaft, through grey ground. The grey ground south of engine-shaft is about 10 fms. long; it is impossible for me to calculate what quantity of ore we have at present discovered, for we have not proved the lode in length. I hope to have the engine-house ready for slating in a fortnight.

BENDERG.—April 3: During the past month the engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 8 ft., and is now down 17 fms., 2 ft. below adit, leaving but 4 ft. more to sink before commencing our next level at the 18. This shaft is now quite out of the lode, and the ground is hard for sinking. The lode is standing about 6 ft. from the bottom of the shaft, and is of a very encouraging appearance, and I would say it cannot fail to make ore in depth. No other alterations throughout the mine to notes.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—April 9: We are making fair progress in both the end and rise; the lode in both places is spotted with ore, but not enough to value. The end is set at 6 ft. per fathom, and the rise at 50s. per fathom. We are still anticipating a change, and hope to be able to speak of such in our next.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, April 6: We have not been able to take down the lode in the 10 east this week, consequently there is no change to report.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, April 3: In the rise in the back of the 60 the lode is 10 in. wide, containing stones of copper ore, not to value. In the 30 cross-cut north there is no lode as yet—ground still favourable; in the 30 south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, opening tribute ground. In Rule's winze, sinking below the 40, on the south lode, there are stones of ore, not to value. In the 40 east the lode is disordered and unproductive. In the 30 east the lode is 20 in. wide—jack, lead, and stones of copper ore; this end is now within 5 fms. of Austin's shaft. In Williams's rise in the back of the 30, the lode is 9 to 12 in. wide—lead, jack, and stones of ore; this rise is now 10 fms. above of the 30. In the 20, east of King's, the lode is large and unproductive. In the 10 fms. above of King's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 7 cwt. of lead and ½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 20, west of Austin's, the lode is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, yielding lead and jack, with good stones of copper ore; in the 20 east the lode is 9 to 12 in. wide, yielding 5 cwt. of lead per fm. Our tribute throughout the mine is without change to notice. Our machinery is working well, and the engine making six strokes per minute. We purpose sampling a little parcel of lead ores this day, about 13 tons.

BOLENOVW.—W. Roberts, April 7: Nothing new to report this week; the levels are progressing favourably.

BROOKWOOD.—W. Goldsworthy, April 8: The shaft is in due course of sinking with the full pair of men.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 4: The lode in the engine-shaft is still improving, it is 5 feet wide, producing large rocks of muriate mixed throughout with copper ore; the men have commenced sinking again with spirit, and everything throughout the mine is going on well.

G. Reynolds, April 8: The lode in the engine-shaft still has a promising appearance, producing muriate mixed with copper ore; the deeper we sink on this lode the better it looks, the gossan is leaving, and spar mixed with the above-mentioned muriate, is taking place. The men are still sinking without hindrance.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambley, April 3: We are not yet to the lode in the adit end, but the ground appears to be traversed with gossan branches and muriate, mineralised all through; therefore, I conclude that we are not far from the lode. I hope it will turn out to be a good one when cut.

BUTTERFELD.—T. Grenfell, April 9: Having taken down the lode, both north and south of the cross-cut, in the 53, the average width of it is 1½ ft., consisting of fluor-spar, spotted with yellow copper and lead ore throughout, with some good stones of lead, but not in quantity sufficient to value.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, April 7: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—Cantur Lode: The 50 to drive east by four men, at 16s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The 33 west by four men, at 8s. per fm.; lode 1 foot wide, producing nearly 1 ton of ore per fm. The 20 west by four men, at 8s.; lode 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. The 10 west by four men, at 6s.; the lode in a bottom and half-way up the end is 6 in. wide, solid ore. A winze to sink under the 20 by four men, at 9s.; lode 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. The rise in the back of the 20 by four men, at 8s.; lode 9 in. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. A winze under the 10 by four men, at 8s.; lode 1 foot wide, with good stones of ore.—Wheat Gons Lode: The 20 west by two men, at 6s.; lode 1½ ft. wide, poor.—North Lode: The 33 west of Tindal's cross-cut by four men, at 7s.; lode small. The 33 cross-cut south by four men, at 2s. 5s. per fm.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, April 8: The new lode in the 33 fm. level east is gradually improving in character and size as the level is being extended eastward, out of the influence of the cross-course in the present end; it is about 2 ft. wide, well-defined, and with a very little underlay, and carries a good deal of fluor-spar, with spots of ore. There is no material alteration in the western level on the same lode, it still being large, and composed chiefly of gossan, but without ore. It will be our survey day on Saturday, and we intend to take the men from this end, and put them to drive on the cross-cut north, to intersect the north lode. We have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 27 fm. level, with the intention of effecting a communication with the 33; this will prove the lode, and materially assist in the ventilation in the 33 cross-cut north.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—Wm. Hollow, jun., M. Dunn, April 6: In Battery 52, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a little ore in it. We are down 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 52, and have fixed the bearers and cistern-rod, &c.; in the 52 the lode is 18 in. wide, and is worth 4s. per fm. In the 42 the lode is 2 ft. wide, and is worth 10s. per fm.; in the 30 the lode is small and poor; we have put the men who were in this end to a rise in the back, where the lode is worth 10s. per fm.; we have set a winze to sink below this level about 10 fms. behind the end, here this lode is also worth 10s. per fm. In the 20 the lode is small and poor; in the winze below this level the lode is worth 20s. per fm. for the whole length of the winze; the lode in the rise over this level is worth 8s. per fm. At Eley's the lode in the 42 east is 15 in. wide, with some ore but not sufficient to value. We are stopped by water from continuing the winze below the 32; we have not yet cut any lode in the 32 west on the cross-lode. Annexed are our April settings—Battery shaft, as already set per contract. The 52 east to drive east by four men, at 4s. per fm. The 42 east by four men, at 30s. per fm. A rise in the back of the 30 by four men, at 30s. per fm. A winze to sink below the 30 by four men, at 80s. per fm. The 20 east to drive by two men, at 40s. per fm. A winze to sink below the 20 by four men, at 5s. per fm. The 42 to drive east of Eley's shaft by six men, at 6s. per fm.; a tribute pitch in the 32, east of same shaft, by four men, at 13s. 4d. in 14.

CARREG HOVA.—John Lester, April 5: Since I wrote last the weather continues very wet, so we have got the two men driving on a vein towards the south, in the rise between the two shafts; what copper we are getting from this place is of good quality, leading up that hollow towards the new shaft. In sinking in the north end, upper level, the copper is of good quality, but not much in quantity. In the roof of the south level the copper is of inferior quality.

CARVANNAL.—W. Roberts, April 7: In the 118 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 106 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, principally composed of muriate, crystallised iron, and a small portion of black ore. In the 96 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with a good branch of ore in the back of the end.

COLLACOMBE.—W. Mitchell, April 7: During the last week, the 72 fm. level, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 6 ft., and the lode is a little improved, producing saving work. The 72, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 6 ft. through favourable ground; the lode is composed of quartz, capel, blonde, and copper ore. The 62, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 5 ft.; the lode worth about 1½ ton of good ore per fm. The pitches continue to look well. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of this mine. We have about 90 tons of good quality ore ready towards the next sampling.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, April 4: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following bargains were set in the back of the 60, east and west of the engine-shaft:—No. 1 stope, by six men, at 6s. per fm., the lode yielding 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. No. 2 stope, by four men, at 60s. per fm., the lode yielding 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm. No. 3 stope, by four men, at 6s. per fm., the lode yielding 7 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 4 stope, by four men, at 6s. per fm., the lode yielding 7 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 5 stope, by six men, at 55s. per fm., the lode yielding 8 cwt. of ore per fm. No. 6 stope, by four men, the lode yielding 7 cwt. of ore per fm. Three tribute pitches were set; two in the bottom of the 30 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, one by two men, at 10s. 6d. in 11. tribute, the other by four men, at 11s. 6d. in 11. tribute; and one in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, west of shaft, by two men, at 10s. in 11. tribute, the takers to pay all cost. The pitch in the back of the 10 fm. level is much the same as last reported. The shaftmen have completed the penthouse, cleared up the shaft, and have taken down a piece of bad ground in the engine-shaft. We shall commence cutting the shaft plat next week. We are getting on tolerably well with the dressing of the ore, and we hope to sample 20 tons.

DALE LEAD.—R. Nines, April 3: I stated in my last report that we should soon prepare for sinking on the pipe vein, below the 33. We have now commenced cutting ground to put in a dam north of the workings, to prevent the water from going into the winze we are about to sink, and also making a ledge at the foot of the lode, instead of a wooden cistern, which we expect will answer our purpose much better, besides being a great deal cheaper. The end driving south on No. 3 lode, in the 33, is within 4½ fms. of the winze sunk below the 26, the bottom of which is within 2½ fms. of the back of the 32. The leader part of the lode, as far as the winze has been sunk, is about 8 inches wide, the greater portion lead, and as soon as the winze is communicated with this level we shall at once commence stowing. The new trial, going westward in the 26, is opening out to expectations; we have driven 5 fms. and risen 1½ fm. The leader part of the lode is about 10 in. wide, chiefly composed of lead, with a mixture of soft spar and blonde, presenting every indication of yielding an immense quantity of lead, and when I say it is all whole ground from this level to the surface, a distance of 70 fms., the value of this cannot be too highly estimated. It is, however, necessary to ventilate the workings on this trial, and to prove the ground between it and the pipe; and for this purpose I have commenced a new level near the pass hole, which will be driven the whole of the distance through clearing ground, so that there is every reason to expect ore before reaching the new trial; the distance of driving will be about 10 fms. Our present proceedings are the opening out the following important discoveries:—1. Sinking on the pipe vein, in bottom of the 33, on a lode of ore 3 ft. wide.—2. Communicating the stopes between the 26 and 32 southward.—3. Opening out rich ore ground in the new trial in the 26 westward.—4. Cross-cutting the ground between the pipe vein and the 26, new trial. It will be seen that our regular returns will in a short time be very considerably increased, and that Dale will be long in paying large and lasting dividends.

DEVON AND COURTEENAY.—T. Bowden, April 9: We have commenced sinking our diagonal shaft under the 90 to the 100 fathoms level, and have not the least doubt, when the lode is seen at this point, it will prove a productive one. The pitch in the back of the 90 fm. level, on the south branch, is worth 10s. per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 90 fm. level, on the main lode, is worth 2s. per fm.

in the pitch in the bottom of the 90 is worth 2s. per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 90 fm. level is worth 10s. per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 90 is worth 10s. per fm.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, April 6: The adit west has the same appearance as last week—the lode looks very promising. The lode opened out in the trench is 16 feet wide, composed principally of spar spotted with lead, a fine looking lode; I have stopped the men from doing any more here, in consequence of there being so much water from the late rains. I have set the drawing up of the machinery to some Cornishmen for 30s.; I have to day if they go on they will be paid.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, April 6: We have suspended operations in the 20 for this reason, that in the western stopes of the 10 we are now opening out a northern part of the lode, which has not before been seen, and find it to be a wide lode going off to the north-west, containing a large quantity of gossan and white iron, such as seen in the adit level, with good stones of blue lead and copper, and have not yet ascertained the real width of it; we feel certain that this lode will go down, and are, therefore, waiting to cross-cut to it from the 20 from the nearest point when this is ascertained. In another fortnight we shall be able to give a more accurate report on the character of the lode. The stopes east of the shaft above the 10 we are opening out by an intermediate level, and the ore continues solid and good towards the engine-shaft; when this is communicated we shall stop it up to the adit level, and then commence westward towards the winze. We are also making a communication from the east winze westward towards this stopes. The new shaft from the adit, east of the main cross-cut, is going down in a beautiful run of copper, with a leader on the south wall of from 18 to 20 in. wide, of very rich quality; the lode is very wet, and we must at once put in a few of pumps, which can be worked by an angular attachment to the present line of rods. The shaft is now down from 10 to 11 ft. We have been rather hindered by a fall of snow, but are now laying the new stone floorings, and getting on well with the dressing.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, April 7: We intend to sample a parcel of timber to-day; I shall be able to inform you of its value at the latter part of the week. The shaftmen are engaged changing the drawing-lift, and in a few days we shall commence to sink below the 10 fm. level.

EAST FRONGUCH.—T. Pascoe, April 8: The 30 east, on the south lode, is worth 20s. per fm. in the past month 3 fms. 5 ft. 3 in. and is now 36 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. from cross-cut; there is no material alteration in the appearance of the lode since my last, but there is a slight improvement in the ground; this level is now driving by six men, at 6s. per fm., 3 fms. stent. On Saturday last we had to stop the wheel for about six hours, to repair a joint between the studding-box and case of the plunger-lift that burst a few days before, we managed to calk it to keep the water, but could not make it airtight without opening the joint and putting new fenders about the ring, which we expect to cut in the next month.

EAST GARRAS.—J. Pope: The adit level, on north lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muriate, and small spots of lead; the ground is also changed in appearance now—a beautiful blue killas. Should this last, I have every reason to expect a change in the lode for the better. At Polwheal, we are still driving towards the lode, which we expect to cut in the next month.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. Vivian, April 4: North Lode: In the 6 fm. level, driving east, the lode is small, and rather disordered at present, containing stones of ore, or yellow ore, altogether looking kindly.—Main Lode: In the 12, east of engine-shaft, the lode in the present end is about 18 in. wide, unproductive. The 22 west is being driven with all speed to get under the ore ground seen in the level above; the lode in the present end is about 8 inches wide, producing occasional stones of copper ore. The lode in the 22 east is about 3 feet wide, containing a great quantity of muriate, with stones of copper ore occasionally, altogether improved in appearance. The 22 west driving north and south at the 12, west of engine-shaft, no lode has yet been intersected. The adit level, on Wheal Brook lode, is at present in the evan. There is nothing new to report upon since the last monthly report, more than an improvement in the 12 east, on north lode. The chief objects in view are the sinking of the engine-shaft, and the extending of the 22 east and west of same, to approach the run of ore ground passed through in the level above.

EAST SORTRIDGE.—A. Down, April 9: The engine-shaft is now down 16 fms. 5 ft.; the lode at this point has much the same appearance as last reported, containing fine quartz, a little gossan, capel, prian, and flookan, spotted with black copper ore. The water is just the same; ground a little harder, but still favourable.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom, April 8: In the eastern adit we have extended eastward from the cross-cut for some distance a good piece of ground, which looks well in going down. The branch standing in the back seldom exceeds 4 in. in width, but in places in the bottom from 1 to 2 ft. wide. The eastern end in this level is at present unproductive, but very promising. The western end is now productive of occasional stones of ore, from 1 to 6 inches wide, good dredge and prills. In the western or Bolt's adit the ground is rather stiff, which will prevent our cutting the run of ore ground through in the level above.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. E. Commins, April 3: On Saturday last there was a branch of ore in the 66 from 5 to 8 inches wide, very promising, which the men, in stripping down the lode on Tuesday night, came to the end of; it did not, however, hold long enough to report on, much to our regret, but we hope it may come again; we are yet behind the shoot of ore in the level above.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, April 8: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fathoms below the 36, the lode is 2 feet wide, and contains a great deal of muriate, with a little copper, but not enough to value. The 36 cross-cut is much the same as last reported. The lode in the eastern end is 1 foot wide, but poor at present. The lode in the end going west is still ore, and has a kind of appearance. The tributaries throughout the run of the lode are still good.

GREAT CRINNIS.—S. B. Bice, April 6: At Union shaft, the lode in the rise in the back of the 80 is 3 ft. wide, producing fair quality ore, worth 6s. per fm., the price given by six men. At the engine-shaft in the 100 we are still cross-cutting from the south for the north part of the main lode, the ground is of a favourable description for working, the price given is 4s. 4p. per fm., by eight men. In driving the 20, east of Union shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing ore, not sufficiently good to fix an estimate on; in the end the prospects are encouraging for ore, and the ground moderately fair, the price given is 3s. per fm., by two men. At Hannah's shaft, in driving the 17 we find the prospects are very encouraging, and the lode is yielding ore, at present the quantity hardly admits an estimate being made as to the value of the end, the price for driving is 3s. per fm., by four men. We are progressing satisfactorily in driving the 64 cross-cut at Union shaft, the price given is 3s. per fm., by six men. In the 17, at Catherine's shaft, the pitch on the main lode is valued at 2s. 10s. per fm. In the back of the 33 the pitch is valued at 3s. 5s. per fm. At the engine shaft in the 24 the pitch in the back of the 20, east of cross-cut, the two pitches average 3s. 10s. per fm. At Union shaft, in the back of the 72, there are two pitches, average value 3s. 15s. per fm. In the 45 the pitch east of the shaft, on the main lode is worth 5s. 10s. per fm. In the back of the 38, the main lode, the pitch is worth 5s. 5s. per fm. On the middle lode the pitch in the back of the 38 is worth 4s. 15s. per fm. In the 24 the two pitches are on an average worth 6s. 15s. per fm. At the old sump-shaft, in the 17, there are two pitches in the back of the level average worth 13s. per fm. In the 24, west of the shaft, the pitch is worth 2s. 15s. per fm.; east of the shaft the pitch is worth 5s. 10s. per fm. At Hannah's, in the 17, the pitch on the middle lode, is worth 3s. 15s. per fm.; on the main lode the pitch is worth 7s. per fm. The pitch working for silver ore is valued at 7s. 10s. per fm. The quantity of ore at surface is computed to be from 55 to 60 tons.

GREAT CRINNIS.—S. B. Bice, April 6: At Union shaft, the lode in the rise in the back of the 80 is 3 ft. wide, producing fair quality ore, worth 6s. per fm., the price given by six men. At the engine-sha

intercepted the lode at that point, and much disordered it. The north end is driven 14 ft. from the shaft, and the lode to-day is greatly improved, being now 2½ ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore throughout. The south end is less clear of the range of spar, but the lode is getting larger, now 15 in. wide, and showing a little ore; this end is driven 16 feet from shaft. I expect further improvements in the 12 directly. In the adits, driving north and south, we have a lode about 3 ft. wide, of a gossan nature, and in the south end occasional stones of ore, but no particular change has of late taken place in either.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—James Wolferstan, April 8: The lode in the 62 end, west of Murchison's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, munde, and stones of ore occasionally. The men are now employed in laying down tramroad, and will finish it next week. In the cross-cut north in this level there is no alteration to notice. In the 52 west we are driving by the side of the lode, as it is very wet; the lode will not be taken down until the latter part of the month, when we have no doubt it will turn out some good work. In the 42 end west the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, munde, capel, and worth 2 tons of good quality ore per fm. In the 30 west we have a good improvement; the south part of the lode has become more productive, and will now turn out 2 tons of good ore per fm.: this looks well, as this end is further west than any other in this part of the mine. In the western part of the mine there is no alteration to the 42-cross-cut; in the end in this level the lode is rather improved, being now composed of spar and munde, with good stones of ore occasionally. This end is now only 6 fms. behind the winze sinking in the bottom of the 30, in which we have a very good lode, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are looking much as usual, but we are cutting out more ground, and shall be able to set one or two new ones next setting-day.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, April 9: The cross-cut in the 30 is extended west 6 fms., and have cut the capels of the lode, and there is a large stream of water issuing from it, we cannot say anything of its size or value, but we will give you all the particulars in our next. The branch in the 35, driving north, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore.

NORTH WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—J. Sprague, April 8: Since our meeting on March 31, the appearance of the mine is very much improved. We have now ore at the engine-shaft and in the 10 fm. level; we have discovered the ore which we have anticipated for some time past in the north end. The lode at the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, hornspare, and ore; in the south end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and ore; in the north end, in the same level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar and ore, of a very favourable appearance, and, judging from the prospects of this end, tribute ground will soon be laid open. We have drawn from this end to-day some very good work, which we are now dressing.

NORTH WREY AND JULIA.—April 9: The shaft is sinking very satisfactorily; set at 5 ft. per fathom. No time will be lost in getting down a fair depth to develop the different lodes, and we have no doubt it will be to our satisfaction. The engine works admirably well; I think it will consume about 10 or 11 tons of coal per month at present.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 8: The lode in the shaft is still split in two parts, each part producing munde and ore. The lode going east in the 16 is 1 ft. wide, spar and munde; the lode going west in this level is 2 ft. wide, producing munde, stones of copper ore, and lead; much water is issuing from this end. In the 16, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—J. Carpenter, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, April 4: The 90, east from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is worth 10f. per fm., ground favourable for driving. In the 80, east from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, ground hard, and sparvy for driving. In the 60, west from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, lode disordered by a cross-branch—producing a little tin. We find it difficult to sink a winze in the bottom of the 55 to hole to this end, on account of the quickness of the water; we shall be obliged to put the men to rise in the back, a little behind the present, to hole to the level above, by so doing we expect to open a good piece of ground for tribute. The stopes in the 80, 70, and 60, that were set on tribute last setting-day, are yielding a fair quantity of tin-stuff. Our tribute department is without change, and we are getting on with the surface works as fast as can be expected with the number of hands employed.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—J. Champion, R. Tippet, April 6: At our setting on Friday, the following bargains were set:—The 6, to drive west from Marshall's shaft, by two men, 5 fms., or the month, at 2½ per fm. The lode in this end is producing blende, copper, and lead ores. The cross-cut, to drive south from Marshall's shaft, by two men, 2 fms., or the month, at 2½ per fm.; in driving the last 2 fms., we have cut two branches, producing a little blende, which has induced us to drive a little further. The 35, to drive west from Retallack's shaft, by two men, 2 fms., or the month, at 5f. per fm. The lode in the end is small, but producing a little blende, Retallack's shaft, to sink by nine men; we have 4 feet more to sink, which will complete this sinking 11 fathoms 2 feet below the 35; this will leave 2 feet for fork, and 10 fm. backs; the lode is not yet in the shaft. The east flat rod shaft to sink, by nine men, below the 35, at 7½, 15s. per fm.; the lode in this shaft is 2 feet wide, producing blende, copper, and lead ores; this is a very promising lode indeed, the ground about the level is soft, and light blue killas. A rise in back of the 35, by two men, east from the east shaft, 6 fathoms, or the month, at 2½ per fm.; this rise is to prove a piece of ground which presents strong indications of promise. A pitch in back of the 6, east of Marshall's shaft, by four men, at 18s. per ton; one in the back of the 20, west of Retallack's shaft, by four men, at 22½ per ton. Jack dressed up to this time, at Newquay, and on the mine, 115 tons; undressed, 10 tons. I should say, in about four or five weeks we shall have altogether from 180 to 190 tons. At the end of this week we shall have from 1 to 1½ ton of lead ore dressed up, and fit for the market, and I would recommend you to sell it on the mine. Enclosed you will receive an offer for a ton or two at 17½ tons, on the mine, or 18½ delivered at Bristol; the carriage and freight for so small a quantity is more than 10s. per ton. The engine and both flat-rod shafts are working well; our dressing department, also, is going on well. The engine is consuming about 20 cwt.s. of coal in 24 hours.

PENHAUGER.—T. Grenfell, April 9: I have to report the engine-shaft but 1 foot deeper than on the 2d inst.—10 fms. 3 feet below the adit. By reason of the little piston of the engine breaking on Sunday evening last being metallic, it had to be taken to foundry, which was brought again to mine yesterday morning. Last night the engine resumed working. The water will be forked out as fast as possible, when we hope to get on to sink without interruption.

PENBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, April 7: The ground in the 162 cross-cut is much the same as last reported. You will perceive by the setting sheet we have commenced driving a cross-cut north in the 162, to intersect the north part of Phillips' lode and Job's lode. In the 100 east and west, at Smith's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, looking very promising, and still letting out a quantity of water. In the stopes in back of this level no lode taken down for the past week. We have taken up the water, and commenced to stop the bottom of the 112, east from East Crinnis shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In driving the 112 towards Smith's shaft, you are aware we cut through the main lode. On Friday last we set to six men, to drive east at this point on its course, where it presents a very kindly appearance. The other parts of the mine are the same as for some time past.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 8: We are rapidly progressing with the buildings; the smiths' and carpenters' shops will be completed by the end of this month, when the engine-house, boiler-house, and stack will be set. We have not made much progress with the shaft on the tin lode, in consequence of the heavy rains, which have caused the water to rise in the bottom of the shaft; the last day the men worked they cut a fine leader of tin, which we can open upon as soon as the water will admit. The account and store houses are in course of erection, and should be fit for occupation at the end of this or the beginning of next month.

SILVER BROOK.—W. Hosking, April 8: The lode in the end, in the 71, north of engine-shaft, is still looking well, yielding from 16f. to 17½ worth of ore per fm. The rise in the back of this level is progressing satisfactorily, the lode will be taken down next week, when the value will be reported. In the 71 south, an improvement has taken place within the last few days, the lode being worth from 5f. to 6½ per fm., with strong indications for a further improvement. The 55 south still continues to notice since my last report. The tribute pitches continue to produce large quantities of ore. On Friday last, we sampled a parcel of zinc ore, computed 200 tons, for sale on the 11th inst.

SILVER VALLEY.—F. Evans, T. Wasley, April 7: Since last report little has been done in driving in the 20, the summen being engaged in cutting plat and road for wagons, &c. The 16 north is suspended until a rise has been holed through to the level above for ventilation; the lode in the end is still of that promising character which we have formerly reported. In the 16 south no lode has been taken down since last report. The ground is greatly improved for driving. In the 16 cross-cut east the ground is very favourable, and letting out a pretty deal of water.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—In the south shaft on Schneider's lode, sinking below the 60, the lode at present is 6 in. wide, producing rich stones of tin; here may shortly be expected a rich course of tin, from its apposition to Wheal Metal—sunk 3 fms. 2 ft. The back and bottom of the 50, west of cross-cut on Schneider's lode, have been stoned 4 fms., which has produced tin to the amount of 62½; a winze to sink in the bottom of this level has been set to four men. The lode in the 50 west, on Schneider's lode, is worth 10f. per fm., with very favourable prospects. As the lode is opened on in the 50, spoken of as having been discovered last week, it is more fully apparent that it is a continuation of Schneider's lode; it is 18 in. wide, and of a most promising character, producing work of low quality for the stamps. The 50, east from cross-cut, has been driven 4 fms. 7 in.; the lode has still a promising appearance, but of little value at present. The cross-cut south from the engine-shaft in the 50 has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., and north 1 fm. 5 ft. 4 in. The sale of tin on April 4 realised 71½. Is. Upon the whole the prospects are very favourable.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, April 9: Hitchins's Engine-shaft: There has been little done in the 62 east and west, the men having been engaged with the shaftmen fixing plunger-lift, which is now complete, and the water in the course of being drained. In the 50 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in back of the 50, west of Bryant's winze, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the back of the 50 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 50 cross-cut south the ground continues easy of progress. In the 40 west the lode is composed of gossan, prian, quartz, and stones of rich ore, altogether more promising.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, April 4: We are driving the north cross-cut with all speed, by six men, through a good stratum of granite we hope to drive 10 fms. this month.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, April 7: We shall complete the skip road from surface to the bottom of the flat-rod shaft this week. The ground in the deep adit-cross-cut is still favourable for driving.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cook, April 4: The ground in the 55 cross-cut continues favourable for driving, and we are progressing favourably. We expect to cut the lode in the course of a few days. The lode in the 50 end is not producing any ore worth saving; nevertheless, it has a very promising appearance, and is likely to improve. There is no alteration in the 50 cross-cut.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, April 7: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—The 70 west, by six men, at 5f. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide. The rise in the back of the 50, by two men, at 7½ per fm.; lode 1½ ft. wide; tribute ground. The 40 west, by six men, at 4½, 10s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, poor. The adit to drive east of Brea Valley, by two men, at 11f. per fm.; lode small.

SOUTH GORLAND.—J. W. Gilbert, April 4: There is no change in the deep adit end, west on Messer's lode, since last week—still disordered. The stopes in the back of the deep adit level, east of the engine-shaft, on the engine lode, are worth from 5f. to 6½ per fm. No. 1 stope, west of the engine-shaft, at the shallow adit level, is worth 5f. per fm. No. 2, west of the above stope, is worth 6f. per fm.

SOUTH WHEAL WREY.—R. Dunstan, April 7: The shallow adit level is now extended about 30 fathoms east, and in this driving some four or five lodes or branches have been intersected; these branches, though small, are composed of prian, gossan,

and munde, with occasional spots of lead, which we consider to be the leading features of all the good lead mines in this district—4 s., at the very shallow depth of 8 or 10 fathoms from surface; we therefore, feel encouraged to persevere, hoping, as we go deeper, to see those lodes improve, both in size and quality.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, April 4: There nothing new to report this week. We have got our air-machine to work, and a railroad in the 35 fm. level. Both in the eastern and western ends the great lode is assuming a more settled appearance. I hope next week to set the first pitch at this level; the tribute will be about 5d. in 1f. Our stopes are looking much as usual. I hope in about three or four weeks to be able to give you an account of another lode being cut in our south cross-cut in the 35 fm. level. I am expecting this lode will also give us large quantities of tin ground to take away. The general appearance of the south ground (in strata), together with the favourable character of the elvan course, strengthens the most sanguine opinion of this mine. I am of opinion that large quantities of nickel will be found in this mine again, since the fault in the lode has been discovered. The past week we have got marketable our quantity of tin for that time, rather over the first week of last month.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, April 7: In the 215 fm. level we have holed to Morecom's winze, but have not been able to get through the lode, as we were compelled to change and renew the pitwork in the 205 fm. level, which let in the water during the past week, but hope to commence stoping north and south of this winze in a few days. We have two stopes in the back of this level, No. 1 producing 12 cwt.s.; and No. 2, 8 cwt.s. of ore per fm. The lode in the 205 end at present is poor; there are two stopes in the back of this level, each of which will produce 6 cwt.s. of ore per fm. In the 190 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 6 cwt.s. of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is looking well, and still continues to produce 30 cwt.s. of rich ore per fm. There are three stopes in the back of this level, each of which will produce 6 cwt.s. of ore per fm. The lode in the 190 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 6 cwt.s. of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is looking well, and still continues to produce 30 cwt.s. of rich ore per fm. There are three stopes in the back of this level, each of which will produce 6 cwt.s. of ore per fm.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, April 9: Nothing new since last report.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, April 4: The capels we cut in the 50 cross-cut last week did not form a part of the lode which is not yet cut. The wallcut, and underlaying exactly as the lode does, is merely a division in the country. Good Fortune lode, in the 50 west, is very much improved, and in the end a good stone of ore is now presenting itself. No alteration has taken place in the 40 west, except that the lode is very considerably wetter than it was last week; the driving in these places are suspended.

TREVONE CONSOLS.—W. Tom, April 7: The mine is looking well, and the north ends in the 25, and also in sinking the lode, have increased in size, quantity, and quality of ore; the ore is a beautiful rich crystallised purple in both drivings. I hope to ready to bring up the ore in a week, and commence dressing same.

TREWANE UNITED.—R. Reynolds, April 7: There is nothing new to say concerning our operations. The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking, &c. As I have before said, I hope by the end of this month the shaft will be down to the 30.

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, Wm. Rowe, April 8: The 70 cross-cut is extended towards the lode 5 fms. 4 ft., the ground is wet and slow of progress. In the 60, north from the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 7½ tons, per fm.; the south end is worth 4½ per fm. The 50 north is worth 4½ per fm. The 40 north is at present unproductive. The stopes in the backs of the 50 and upper levels are not at present yielding their usual quantities of ore.

TWYLLCH.—James Roach, April 7: The forenoon-tore men have this day brought me down a beautiful solid stone of solid ore, weighing 9 lbs., which they extracted from the lode this morning, together with various other stones, making together ½ cwt. and they tell me the branch of ore is, improving as they open on it. I shall visit the mine on Thursday next.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harper, T. Harvey, April 7: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking under the 50, the ground is hard, therefore our progress is slow. In the 50 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, occasionally producing lead, but regular; in same level south we have intersected the cross-lode, and are now driving east on it; it is about 3 ft. wide, composed of killas, with branches of spar. In the 40, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing lead, but not sufficient to value; in same level north of Clay's engine-shaft, winze in bottom, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm.: the reason this winze was not reported last week it was idle, as the men in the 50 north refused to take the price offered; we removed the winze men to the end, as it was of greater importance to drive the end north than sink the winze, the winze being about 15 fms. north of the end. At Bonville's shaft, the shaftmen have been engaged in the past week principally in repairing the said shaft. In the 40, north of said shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, as last reported, producing a small quantity of lead. In the winze, in bottom of the 30, the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed with lead. In the 20, driving south from Bonville's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, mixed with spots of lead; in same level, driving east, the lode is 10 in. wide, mixed with spots of lead; in same level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, as last reported, producing a small quantity of lead. In the winze, in bottom of the 30, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm.; in same level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed with lead. In the 20, driving south from Bonville's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, mixed with spots of lead; in same level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, as last reported, producing a small quantity of lead. In the winze, in bottom of the 30, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm.; in same level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed with lead. In the 20, driving south from Bonville's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, mixed with spots of lead; in same level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, as last reported, producing a small quantity of lead. In the winze, in bottom of the 30, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm.; in same level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed with lead. In the 20, driving south from Bonville's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, mixed with spots of lead; in same level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, as last reported, producing a small quantity of lead. In the winze, in bottom of the 30, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt.s. of lead per fm.; in same level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed with lead. 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* With next week's MINING JOURNAL we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will contain—Eminent Miners, by Mr. Handel Cossingham; Rocks and Mineral Deposits of Namaqualand; Geology: Private Lectures on the Earth—Productions of the Present and Relics of the Past; Benefit Societies for Working Miners in Germany and Belgium; and various other papers now unavoidably postponed.

* With last week's MINING JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Zenner's Patent Rotating Buttle (Illustrated); Perreaux's India-rubber Pump-valves (Illustrated); the Society of Arts Exhibition; Rocks and Mineral Deposits of South Africa—No. III.; Geology: Private Lectures on the Earth—No. III., Production of the Present, and Relics of the Past; Mines and Minerals of America—No. IX., the Chiriqui Improvement Company, New Granada, South America; Iron Manufacture—Cort's Inventions; Meetings of Public Companies: The Linares Lead Mining Company, and the National Brazilian Mining Association; the Metal Trades, &c.

SALE AT WEST WHEAL BOLTON.—The sale of the mining machinery and materials, as advertised in another column, is to take place on Thursday, the 23d inst.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, April 9, 1857.

	COPPER.	2. s. d.	BRASS (sheets)	p. lb.	13½ d.-14d.
Copper wire	p. lb. 0 1 5-		Wire		13½ d.
ditto tubes	0 1 5½-1 7		Tubes		13d.-16d.
Sheathing and bolts	0 1 3-				
Bottoms	0 1 4-				
Old (Exchange)	0 1 1½		QUICKSILVER	p. lb. 1s 9d.	
Best selected	p. ton 138 0 0-				
To arrive	30 0 0-(nom.)				
Tough cake	135 0 0-				
Tile	135 0 0-				
South American	"				
IRON.	per Ton.				
Bars, Welsh, in London	8 10 0-8 15 0				
Ditto, to arrive	8 10 0-				
Nail rods	9 0 0-				
Stafford, in London	9 7 6-10 0 0				
Bars ditto	9 0 0-10 0 0				
Hoops ditto	10 0 0-11 0 0				
Sheets, single	11 0 0-11 0 0				
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0-5 0 0				
Refined metal, ditto	5 10 0-5 15 0				
Bars, common, ditto	7 10 0-7 15 0				
Ditto, railway, ditto	7 15 0-8 0 0				
ditto, Swed. in Lon.	15 0 0-10 0 0				
in stock to arrive	15 0 0-15 10 0				
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	14 6 3-15 0 0				
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees	3 11 0-3 15 0 0				
Ditto, forge	3 10 0-				
Staffordshire Forge Pig	4 15 0-5 0 0				
Welsh Forge Pig	3 15 0-4 0 0				
LEAD.					
English Pig	23 10 0-24 10 0				
Ditto sheet	24 10 0-				
Ditto red lead	25 10 0-				
Ditto white	27 0 0-28 10 0				
Ditto patent shot	27 0 0-				
Spanish, in bond	23 5 0-23 10 0				
American	"				
MANGANESE.	(per 21 cwt.)				
Swedish, in kegs	22 0 0-22 10 0				
" to arrive	22 0 0-				
Ditto, in forgots	23 0 0-				
English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0				
At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.					

REMARKS.—The demand for metals generally continues limited, and the tons of our market altogether differs but little from late reports.

COPPER.—A little more business would be very acceptable, for smelters now find supplies exceed present requirements, and current prices are not readily paid. The usual monthly meeting takes place next Tuesday, when some alteration, perhaps, may be announced.

IRON.—Contracts have been passed more freely for English bars, and previous prices have been well supported. Staffordshire qualities have not undergone any change. Scotch pigs have declined; at one time during the week 73s. 6d. was accepted for mixed numbers, but they have since slightly improved, 74s. being the present quotation, good merchantable brands, f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—A fair but moderate amount of business continues to be transacted in the various descriptions of this metal.

SPelter.—But few parcels comparatively have changed hands; in fact, there is not half the enquiry as in ordinary times, and it is very doubtful whether holders can maintain quotations much longer. Zinc is reduced in price 2d. per ton.

TIN-PLATES.—Orders have been given out sparingly. STEEL.—Swedish keg, rolled, has changed hands at 21d. per ton.

QUICKSILVER.—1s. 9d. per lb. is still asked. [Some remarks on English Spelter will be found among the Original Correspondence, of much interest to those concerned in the trade.]

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.—We have to report continued steadiness in our market for manufactured Iron, the demand for Welsh and Staffordshire qualities being alike satisfactory at current rates. The requirements, both for home consumption and for export, are on the increase, and buyers do not appear to hesitate in purchasing at once, which certainly would not be so generally the case were any change in prices anticipated likely to be favourable to themselves, and this fact argues a healthy state of the trade. Foreign markets present a bareness of stocks, if the steady influx of orders may be taken as a criterion, whilst the comparatively low rates of freight to New York and to the Australian ports tend to encourage shipments, if only on speculation. From the Continent, also, there is considerable enquiry, sufficient at present, at all events, to indicate growing confidence in the belief that prices will be maintained for some time to come. The gradual restriction in the money market has operated somewhat prejudicially upon Scotch Pig-iron, the price of which article has receded about 1s. per ton during the past week. Smaller shipments than were anticipated have assisted the downward movement, the returns being 11,512 tons, against 14,186 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 2674 tons. Buyers, however, have come forward pretty freely, and a good business has been done at the reduced prices, which favours the presumption that, on its own merits, this branch of the trade is sound, and that the margin for a further decline is very limited. An easier state of monetary matters (which by some is deemed as not improbable) would doubtless have the effect of materially assisting in removing the depression which has been experienced, and prices, consequently, might be expected to again assume an upward tendency. In English Tin there is no alteration to notice; the demand continues to be unabated, and present prices are readily obtainable. Foreign Tin shows an improvement, there being more disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and rather better prices have been obtained. Tin-plates present no new feature; at the meeting of the trade, just concluded, the opinion was decidedly in favour of higher prices rather than otherwise, as the makers generally experience no diminution of demand; quotations, however, remain unchanged. Copper remains as last reported, consumers limiting their orders to their immediate requirements, in anticipation of a reduction in the price, which, from all appearances, is more than probable. A fair business is reported in lead, the price of which is steadily maintained. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8d. 2s. 6d. to 8s. 5s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 14d. per ton; common bar, 14½d.; refined block, 15½d.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1c. 39s. to 39s. 6d. per box; coke, 1c. 33s. 6d. to 34s.—Lead: English sheet, 24d. 10s. per ton; English pig, 23d. 10s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 135d. per ton; best selected, 138d.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 3d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. 1d.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 12.—Sheathing is not worth more than 1s. 1d. Morewood's corrugated and galvanised tinned, 24 to 26 gauge, is worth 48d.; and Scotch ditto, 37d. 10s. Boiler plate, B best, is sold at 18d. to 22d. The market is supplied with bar iron, and the best assortments cannot be quoted over 14d. to 14d. 10s.; Swedish is unsaleable. Tyre iron is worth 15d. Galvanised wire, Nos. 1 to 6, has been sold at 28d. Tin-plates have fallen

in value considerably, and have been sold at 28 to 30 per cent. on invoice. Lead of light weight is worth 31d. to 32d. per ton.

MINES.—The market opened this week with a more buoyant appearance, and we fully expected a larger amount of business would ensue than we have had to report upon for some time past, but the further advance in the rate of discount, and the apprehensions of still greater tightness in the money market, caused general uneasiness, and business became dull and shares heavy. Wheal Margery shares have been in good demand, and a large business transacted in them, at prices varying from 16d. to 17d., leaving off at 17; Margaret shares have been largely dealt in, at 7½ to 80, but left off at 75 to 77; in Great Alfred shares there has been much fluctuation, and after reaching 9 they left off at 7½; Wheal Trelawny, 24d. to 25d.; Tin-croft shares have been more in request, at 4½ to 5; Wheal Edward, 4½ to 4½, and left off firmer; North Bassett still flat, at 28 to 29; West Bassett have fallen to 32, 33; Alfred Consols have been pretty extensively dealt in, at 22½ to 22½, and leave off at 22½ to 22½, ex div., which is 12s. per share, and the same is expected next time; Bassett, 26d. to 27d.; West Caradon, 16d. to 16½; South Frances, 32d. to 33d.; Collacome shares have advanced to 50, 55; Devon Consols, 45d. to 46d.; Par Consols, 22½; Fowey Consols, 6½ to 7; West Fowey, 10; Cargoll in demand, at 47 to 50; Rosewarne, 40 to 42; Mary Ann, 44 to 45; Lelant Consols, 3½ to 4; East Alfred, 2; Trewhella, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Wrey shares have remained pretty steady, at 7½ to 7½; Botallack shares keep firm, and difficult to get at 23d.; At Wheal Ellen, a good improvement has taken place, and shares advanced to 50s. Wheal Emma in demand, at 7½ to 8, but sellers difficult to meet with; the mine is said to be looking well, and in addition to the ores sampled 70 tons more are nearly ready. Lady Bertha, ½ to ½; Grambler and St. Aubyn shares have been more in demand this week, at 10½ to 10½, and the lode in the 36 nears the ore ground there is likely to be a further advance; the lode is getting harder and more promising, and the 24 end, which is greatly in advance, is worth 12d. per fathom. Porkellis United, 6d. to 6½; Trewole shares enquired after, at 7½ to 8; Tavy Consols, 1½; sellers: Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 19; Gonamena, 17, buyers; Herodsfoot, 6½ to 7; Calvadnach, 7, sellers. North Laxey, 50; the mine has improved in the 12. Eaglebrook, 18 to 20; St. Ives Consols shares, to which we called attention a week or two since at 100, have advanced to 150, buyers, but no sellers; Ludcott, 1½ to 1½; St. Day, United, 30s. to 31s.

At Conduffor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 23d. 12s. 8d.; ores sold, 446d. 18s. 3d.; carriage, 18s. 1d.; cash for crushing ores, Wheal Harriet, 2d. 3s. 3d.; mine cost, Jan. and Feb., 255d. 14s. 8d.; merchant's bills, 682d. 2s. 4d.; dues, 1-20th, 23d. 0s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 123d. 12s. 5d. A dividend of 10d. (4s. per share) was declared. Capt. Nich. Vivian reported that the copper pitches continued their average yield. The tin ground in and about the 100, on Robert's lode, was very productive; and other points much the same as usual. The same amount of tail-work operations were carried on from the adit to the bottom of the mine.

At West Wheal Providence meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed—Jan. and Feb. labour cost and bills, 22d. 17s. 11d.; law costs, 40d. 10s. 5d.; lord's dues (1-18th), 16d. 1s. 2d.;—Dec., 10d. 12s. 11d.; Feb., 255d. 14s. 8d.; merchant's bills, 682d. 2s. 4d.; dues, 1-20th, 23d. 0s. 10d.; leaving balance from last account, 73d. 12s. 9d.;—625d. 8s. 2d. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared, and the balance of 113d. 8s. 2d. carried to next account.

The Eyam Mining Company sold, on Thursday, 84 tons of ore, the produce of three weeks' work. They also declared a dividend of 10s. (10s. per share).

At South Wheal Seton Mine, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 23d. 12s. 8d.; mine cost, Nov., 14d. 1s. 2d.;—Dec., 10d. 12s. 11d.; Feb., 11d. 1s. 2d.; sundries, 42d. 15s. 10d.; leaving balance against mine, 13d. 11s. 4d. It was declared, and the balance of 113d. 8s. 2d. carried to next account.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Monday (Mr. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed—Balaize last audit, 17d. 5s. 1d.; mine cost, Jan., 33d. 1s.; Feb., 37d. 1s.;—Stannary assessment on ores, 14s. 3d.; secretary and sundries, 7d. 10s. 6d.;—Ore sold and carriage, 69d. 1s.; calls received, 69d. 7s. 6d.; leaving balance against mine, 13d. 11s. 4d. It was resolved to postpone the sale of the forfeited shares. Mr. W. T. Smith was appointed on the direction in the room of Mr. Gard, who retired. Capt. Thomas Neill reported that he should recommend, in addition to what was then doing in the middle level, to drive the end by two men and two boys; to drive a cross-cut to the south lode by two men; and to sink a wind between Nos. 1 and 2 winzes by six men, as he had no doubt that would lay open some good ore ground. Their samplings had gradually increased, and, from present prospects, he had no doubt they would continue to do so. It was resolved to adopt Capt. Neill's recommendation, and, in addition thereto, to employ six men in continuing the old driving from the river Tavy in the east, to reach the present driving in the west.

At South Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 23d. 12s. 8d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, November to February, 613d. 14s. 9d.;—Dec., 10d. 12s. 11d.;—Calls received, 600d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 260d. 17s. 9d. A call of 11s. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Jennings and Ender Higgins reported favourably on the mine, and suggested that a 50 or 60 in. cylinder engine should be erected. A resolution was passed to call a special general meeting to consider the subject.

At North Frances Mine meeting, April 2 (Mr. W. Eales in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 45d. 17s. 5d.; calls received, 46d.; copper ore, 13d. 12s. 3d.; transfer fees, 10d. 8s. 6d.—649d. 14s. 8d.—Jan. costs, 22d. 13s. 9d.; Feb., 20d. 1s. 2d.;—Calls received, 600d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 260d. 17s. 9d. A call of 11s. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Jennings and Ender Higgins reported favourably on the mine, and suggested that a 50 or 60 in. cylinder engine should be erected. A resolution was passed to call a special general meeting to consider the subject.

At Treleigh Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair), a resolution was proposed that the mine and materials be disposed of, which, after a desultory conversation, was put, and upon a show of hands being taken, it was declared lost, consequently the company remains in its present position. The Chairman, Mr. Carr, having stated that there was no other business to transact, the meeting then terminated.

At Rheidol United Mines meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. W. Hand in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 127d. 18s. 3d.; mine cost, Jan. and Feb. (including 85d. 3s. 6d. dues), 49d. 1s. 1d.;—Calls received, 46d.; copper ore, 13d. 12s. 3d.; Wheal Margaret, 77d.

MONDAY.—Catherine and Jane, 10s. to 11s.; Collacome, 50 to 52d.; East Alfred, 2d. to 2½s. 3d.;—Gawton United, 12s. to 12s. 3d.; Great Alfred, 7½, 8s. 5d.;—Margery, 16d. 16s. 16d.;—Porkellis, 6d. to 6½; South Conduffor, 6d. to 7s.;—Virtuous Lady and Wheal Bedford, 1s. to 1½; Wheal Edward, 3d. 18s. 9d., 4s. 4½, 4½, 4½, 4½; Wheal Mary Ann, 45d. 45s.; Wheal Trelawny, 24d. 25d.;—Tin-croft, 2½;—Whale Harriet, 10s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 45d. 45s.; Wheal Zinc, 22s. 6d.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 22d.;—Chancellsorville, 8s. 3d.; Catherine and Jane, 10s. to 11s.; Devon Buller, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; East Alfred, 2d.; East Rosewarne, 14s.;—Gawton United, 11s. 1d., 11s. 6d., 10s. 3d., 10s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 7½, 7s. 9d., 7s. 10s.;—Margery, 16d. to 17s.;—Molland, 8s. 6d.;—North Down, 3s. 1d.;—Virtuous Lady and Wheal Bedford, 1s. to 1½;—South Conduffor, 7s. 6d., 8s.;—Virtuous Lady and Wheal Zinc, 22s. 6d.;—Tin-croft, 2½;—Whale Harriet, 10s.;—Wheal Mary Ann, 45d. 45s.;—Tin-croft, 2½;—Whale Harriet, 10s.;—Wheal Zinc, 22s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY.—

It is too often the custom with adventurers to find fault with purasers of call-paying mines. This was exemplified at a meeting of adventurers in the Great Sheba Mine, at which the management was removed from Exeter to London, under the plea of mismanagement. It was determined, at the instigation of the Rev. Dr. Pemberton, that the accounts should be gone into by an independent committee, in London, although they had been previously examined and passed at the usual bi-monthly meetings of the company in Exeter. The examination, which took place on Tuesday, was lengthened, when it was proved that the accounts, extending over a period of nearly six years, from the commencement of the mine, were perfectly correct. A vote was consequently recorded in favour of Mr. Vatcher, moved by the gentleman who had instigated the examination, and who personally complimented the puraser on his accuracy. [The particulars of the meetings will be found in our advertising columns.]

At the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association meeting, on Thursday (Capt. Vernon in the chair), resolutions were passed for winding-up the association, and appointing Messrs. Barkworth, Whitelock, Vandermar, Butts, Curtis, and Cooke to co-operate with the directors for that purpose. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company have advices from S. Richards, dated Freiburg, April 6.—In the adit level, on the Schindler lode, we are now getting on well in clearing northward; in the past week we have made good 5½ fms., making the distance at present from the old shaft 78 fms. In stopping upwards in back of the adit, to make the old shaft straight, we are carrying a part of the lode at one end of an arch left by the old workers, in which there is a little saving work, and occasional good stones of ore rich in silver. A sample from a few of the stones produced at the rate of 70 per cent, for lead, and 203 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead. The ground in this shaft, sinking in bottom of the shallow level, is at present stiff, and rather slow of progress. The stope cutting from surface towards the shallow level is in moderate ground, and fair progress is being made there. At the Teufelsgrube Mine there has been nothing done on tribute since February; the men were not willing to venture again until they knew how much they had earned for that month, but since their ore has been cleared up (which will give them on the average fair wages), there have been enquiries again for pitches. I have offered them encouraging prices, as there is ground there that will afford them good wages, and leave a profit to the adventurers.

The Peninsular Mining Company (limited) report for March:—

No. 2 Copper Mine: The stoves are looking pretty well, and we have been turning out a fair quality of ore. We have weighed in to pile, during this month, 80 quintals (about 36 tons) of ore, and I think we shall make up some 50 tons during the next month.—Lead Mine: The branch in the Anselmo level has improved since I last reported: we have broken some good stones of ore; nevertheless the lead worth saving is but in small quantity. The ground is tight, and the men are making very little way.

We have dressed 100 quintals (about 4½ tons) of lead ore during the month.

The Castilian Mining Company (limited) report for March:—

Nothing new to report on the general works; the furnace is going on as usual, but our supply of ore is getting every day shorter. We have had very good weather, and abundance of water for the dressing-works. We have brought down some 900 quintals (about 40 tons) of ore-stuff this month. From certain indications in the San Pelayo level, I have better hopes of a result than I had during the last month. Our produce for the month will be about 450 quintals (about 20 tons) of lead ore during the month.

The Iberian Mining Company (limited) report for March:—

No. 3 Lead Mine: There has been no improvement worth mentioning in the end drawing east from the deep adit since my last report. The indications are not such as to encourage us to continue for any length of time. If we do not meet with a better lode during the next six weeks, I think we must give up this drive. In the upper works we have been engaged breaking ore wherever we could find it, and this has lost a fair profit. We have dressed 180 quintals (about 8 tons) of lead ore this month.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to April 3:—The numerous bargains for this month have been set, and are estimated to produce a larger quantity of dressed ore than has been raised in any one month hitherto. The ore dressed in March amounted to a quantity equal to 180 tons of 55 per cent, ore; in addition there is a large quantity of ore raised in the month, but yet not dressed. The smelting operations are proceeding favourably, and soft lead continues to be sent to market in considerable quantities. Next week we intend to take off another valuable cake of silver. The New Smalls washing-station, upon the upper dressing-floors, is nearly completed, it is already in partial operation. Six new jiggling machines are erected there. The cost of washing the poor rough ores, and of assorting the ores, will be diminished to nearly one half of their present cost per ton.

The Pontgibaud Mining Company (Capt. Rickard) report to April 1:—

Rosier.—St. Joseph's engine-shaft is down to a 105 metre level; we shall now cut a small plat, and cross-cut east and west to cut the St. Mark's and new lodes; these cross-cuts will be short, as the lodes are near the shaft. John's engine-shaft is down 16½ metres under the 60, and we think one month more will complete it to the 80, where we intend fixing a lift, and drive north under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 60, and hope in two or three months more to be opening ore ground in the bottom of the mine. The tribute pitches, in Rosier, are looking tolerably well, and turning out fair quantity of ore.

Rouze.—The new wings we set a few days since in the bottom of the 80, south of St. Mary's shaft, on the St. George's lode, are looking well, and turning out 2½ tons of ore per fm. The deep adit, south from Agnes's shaft, on the western part of the lode (bilhetre called), is producing saving work, and looking kindly. We find this lode agrees in bearing and character with the St. George's lode at St. Mary's. We have great hopes of finding large quantities of ore between these two points.

The same level south, on Emelle's lode, is looking well; we estimate it now worth 5 tons of rich ore per fm.; this level has been driven through a good lode for a great length, and is now under where we had large quantities of carbonate of lead in the stollen. The rise in back of this level has been put up upon a part of the lode, which is worth full 2 tons of ore per fm.

Agnes's engine-shaft is down about 8 metres, and we have a little increase of water. We are now fixing a small lift; the ground is moderate for sinking, and we shall make all possible speed to get another level in this desirable part of the mine, as the ground hitherto laid open about this place looks remarkably well. The stoves in Rouze are looking well.

Pranal.—The Armand lode in the 50, south of Bontoux shaft, has divided. We have driven about 5 metres on each part since the division took place; the left hand part is 2 ft. wide, of a kindly character, and turning out saving work; but that level we shall suspend for the present, to commence a stope in the back; the right hand, or main part of the lode, is 3½ ft. wide, grey through, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have no change to mention of in Brot; but at Barbezot the 20 metre level is again looking better. On Saturday last the men cut into a lode 2 feet wide, grey through; but the gas and water have been coming away so freely they have done but little.

Mioche.—The men clearing the alluvial south in the old workings have entered an old level about 40 metres long, on the course of a lode running a little north-of-west and south-of-east; the present end of the old level is worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm. The Rancoule lavers are at work, and I hope will tell in the returns for the coming month. Our sampling for March we think will be upwards of 180 tons of ore.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica have appointed Mr. Archibald Tregoning to proceed to Jamaica, to examine and report upon the mines, which will, no doubt, prove satisfactory to the shareholders, as at the last meeting there was a general expression of feeling that some competent party should be sent out forthwith.

The National Brazilian Mining Association invite the holders of certificates to send them in, by April 14, with a view of taking shares in the new company proposed to be formed under the Limited Liability Act, which will save them the expense of proving their claims in the Court of Chancery.

The Levant Mineral Company has lately effected considerable sales of emery, the amount exceeding 100 tons.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been well supported. On Monday, Mariquita shares were dealt in at 17s. 6d. to 17s.; St. John del Rey, 20½%; United Mexican, 3½%. On Tuesday, Imperial Brazilian improved to 2½%. On Wednesday, National Brazilian were 2½% to 3%; Cobre Copper, 61%; and United Mexican were higher, 3½%, closing 3½% to 4%. On Thursday the market was rather weaker, National Brazilian was down at 2s.; St. John del Rey, 20½%; United Mexican, 3½% to 3%. There was a steady demand throughout the week for Mariquita shares at 17s. 6d. Yesterday, being Good Friday, no business was transacted.

In the Gold Mining Share Market, there has been a considerable demand for Chancelloisville, which have ranged during the week at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. The other quotations are nominal.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been quiet, and quotations generally lower. On Thursday, business was done in Australian Agricultural at 21s. Copper Miners of England preference 7½ per cent., 27s.; Crystal Palace, 2½%; Peel River, 2½%; North British Australian, 3% to 3½%; Royal Mail Steam, 66. The other prices will be found in the usual column. In Joint-Stock Banks, although several transactions have taken place, the prices have been lower. Yesterday, being Good Friday, the market was closed.

In American railway securities, there has been a moderate business during the week, with an increased demand for New York Central shares and bonds, and for Michigan Central shares; also more enquiry for Detroit and Milwaukee bonds. Illinois Central shares have fluctuated, with sympathy with the decline quoted from New York, and have been done at 39 and 39 prem. There has also been more enquiry for the shares at the Atlantic Telegraph Company, owing to the aid given to it by the two governments: transactions have taken place at par, and a small premium.

Messrs. Phillips and Darlington have been appointed secretaries to the Wildberg Mining Company, and the London business will be transferred next week to their offices. Mr. Arthur Dean having resigned, Mr. Brandt, the present secretary, will proceed to the mines as manager.

HULL, APRIL 9.—The continued tightness of the money market exercises a depressing influence on railway shares of all kinds. Had it not been for the high rate of discount, we should have had a considerable improvement before this, but it is vain to look for any material change for the better under present circumstances.—T. W. Flint and Co.

SHEFFIELD, APRIL 9.—There is no special change to notice in the share market. Shares in Eman Mining shares, which have been done at 40½%, and are in considerable demand. Railway stocks have rather declined, but each fall brings in buyers.—E. Smith and Son.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—Mr. H. Vaughan, of Providence, R.I., U.S., has invented an improvement in the manufacture of steel, which consists in using and adding a compound of chloride of sodium (common salt), prussiate of potash, and bichromate of potash, to molten iron, or iron in any lower degree of heating, so that the metal may be penetrated, and acted upon by the compound, where manufactured iron, or iron not specially made. By this action the particles of iron condense, and the metal, in some cases, may be partially, but in others wholly converted into steel.

ROLLING.—Messrs. S. and E. Hallen, of Lambeth, provisionally specified an improvement in rolling, which consists in making sets of rollers with one or more grooves therein, to suit the form required. The sets are horizontal and vertical alternately, and the fins, which are made on the bar by the edges of the rollers, of one set come into the middle of the grooves of the succeeding set, thereby preventing the necessity of reversing the bar.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. J. A. Mornier, of Marseilles, has patented a complicated arrangement for transmitting motive power. It consists of a series of shafts, cisterns, pulleys, weights, and levers, whereby the water is to be perpetually pumped up to work the machine continually.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

The following are the sales of Copper Ore at Swansea, by Public Ticketing, for the quarter ending March 31, 1857:—

FOREIGN MINES.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Cobre	2910	£70,050 6 6
806	14,482 16 6	
Namaqualand	447	14,351 19 0
Seville	450	5,350 16 6
Castilian	99	945 10 0
Garrucha	288	1,581 19 6
Kapunda	61	5,816 12 6
Peninsular	62	514 17 0
Great Barrier	51	914 6 6
Spanish	384	5,716 17 0
Namaqualand	235	6,605 18 0
Ditto, Wheal Maria	115	3,674 5 6
Sydney	66	1,571 4 6
San Bias	62	1,041 16 0
Rotterdam	55	1,178 6 0
South Mass.	23	109 0 0
Marseille	15	121 2 6
Santiago	475	9,097 13 6
Chili	126	2,798 5 0
Burra Burra	10	178 0 0

IRISH.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Knockmahan	1141	£15,941 1 6
Berehaven	250	3,068 10 0
Holyford	118	2,377 17 6
Cosheenane	44	1,025 10 0
Cronebane	80	407 4 6
Tigrony	3	105 0 0
Bampyfide	39	549 15 0
Dyliffe	29	269 14 0

DEVON, &c.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Molland	23	150 1 6
Severn	23	108 2 6

SLAGS.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
French	304	1,259 11 0
Forest	61	224 3 6

RECAPITULATION.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Foreign	7861	£143,890 15 6
Irish	1704	23,887 15 6
Devon, &c.	46	238 4 0
Slags	363	1,483 14 6
Total	9976	£169,320 9 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ABOVE WERE PURCHASED.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Williams, Foster, and Co.	3121	£52,969 11 0
Vivian and Sons	1792	30,823 5 6
Mason and Elkington	671	15,639 0 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	1021	15,158 16 6
F. Bankart	753	12,750 9 6
F. Grenfell and Sons	661	12,000 14 3
Mines Royal	539	10,685 1 6
Freeman and Co.	550	9,200 14 6
Charles Lambert	677	7,216 10 6
Copper Miners' Company	499	7,043 1 6
Spitzy Copper Company	381	6,700 13 3
British and Foreign Company	210	6,632 11 0
Total	9976	£169,320 9 6

THE LUND HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The coroner's inquiry upon the Lund Hill explosion was resumed on Thursday, and it was intimated that naked lights would in future be excluded, and that the return air would be carried away without being allowed to come in contact with the furnace. In a conversation which took place after the evidence had been taken, it was suggested that if deputies were appointed under the Government Inspectors, so that inspections of all collieries could be made at short intervals—say a month—but at irregular and uncertain times, to

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.
BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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S.T. IVES, LELANT, AND TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICT.—Mr. TREWEEKE begins to inform his friends and the public generally that his MAP of the above DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READY, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 14 postage stamps. Dated Uny Leant, Hayle, April 9, 1857.

Notices to Correspondents.

** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *flashed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY.—In reference to the enquiries made by "Justitia," in his letter inserted in your Journal of the 4th inst., I beg to say that I admit having countersigned the cheque upon which the late John Sadler received the money, of a portion of which the funds of this company have been defrauded. But that cheque was drawn in pursuance of a resolution of the board, founded upon legal advice as to the value of the security which Mr. Sadler deposited, and my counter-signature of the cheque came, therefore, within the ordinary scope of my official duties. I received no benefit or advantage, directly or indirectly, from this or any other transaction of his with the company.—H. NEASITT, late secretary.

NOVEL TREATMENT OF POOR COPPER ORES.—The publication of the paper upon the new plan adopted in Norway for the concentration of ores, in your valuable Journal of March 7, has excited a great deal of interest, and a general desire to know the practical and minute detail of the process. If it is in your power, will you favour your readers with this information? I ask not only on account of those who are at home, to whom it will be a great boon, but also for those who are in less convenient places, and where a knowledge of this plan (so detailed that they could manipulate for themselves) would confer inestimable advantages.—J. BRAITHWAITE.—[We will give all the details in an early Journal.]

THE UCHATON STEEL PROCESS.—The success of this invention, so far as I can learn from your Journal, is most complete; but I think it would be highly interesting to your readers if you would state where it has been practically tested, other than at the Kobe Vale Works, and also whether a quantity of anything like commercial importance has yet been manufactured. If you could further inform me whether there is any difficulty in obtaining the proper quality, or whether any description can be employed—allowing that the better the iron used, the better the steel resulting therefrom—I should be glad. Some time since, another patent was applied for by Mr. C. Leng, relating to the manufacture of steel, y. I have in vain watched for a description: could you render me any assistance on this point?—E. W. Newport, April 7.—[We do not believe any specification has yet been filed of the patent referred to. It will be published by us as soon as possible.]

PENHALLS AND WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—We have ascertained from the proper source that the leases of Penhalls have recently been granted, and that this valuable mine now belongs to the Wheal Kitty shareholders.

SCIENTIFIC TERMS.—If "D. L." refers to mining terms, he will find them in the *Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms*, published at the Mining Journal office. There is no other work which will afford him equal assistance in translating a work on mining. It may be had by forwarding 2s. 2d to our office. The best general technical dictionary is the *Dictionnaire Technologique*, published at Paris—it will cost about 12s. in London, in paper wrappers. "Denunciaci" is Spanish, and would not occur in a French work, unless in reference to Spanish mines: it signifies a formal application to the mining tribunal (Deputation de Minería) of the district to have a mine adjudged to the applicant, the workings of which have been abandoned or inefficiently carried on during the period fixed by the ordinance, or which has never been worked at all. A person has the power of denouncing a mine which has been unworked, or inefficiently worked, or depopulated for more than four months.

THE MINING INTEREST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I observe, in your Journal of last week, you mention the names of several gentlemen lately elected Members of Parliament connected with the mining interests of Cornwall; but you do not appear to be aware of the election of another gentleman, for St. Ives (Mr. H. Paul), who is the Chairman of North Wheal Vor, and otherwise identified with Cornish mines for many years past. North Wheal Vor is a sister mine of Great Wheal Vor, and its seat forms part of the ground formerly comprised in that of the latter mine, possessing the same channel of mineral ground and cross-courses, in which the vast mineral wealth of the Great Wheal Vor was discovered. The North Wheal Vor is quite in its infancy, but bids fair to rival its neighbour; and its worthy Chairman will always be ready to promote the mining prosperity of the county.—SHAREHOLDER.

"A. S. T." (Birmingham) had better consult a solicitor; and "A. N." (Kendal) can obtain the information he requires on application to his broker.

VALAIS MINING COMPANY.—We have received a long communication from M. Perny de Maligny, of Paris, it is of such an extremely personal character, that we cannot insert it. We do not doubt the truth of his assertions, but they must be framed in a more temperate style, if he wishes a full translation to appear in our Journal. He first complains of the route by which Dr. Watson proposes to get the ore from the mines to Marseilles and Swans, remarking that it is very like going from Dover to London via Launceston. His opinion, as an engineer, is decidedly unfavourable to the district, and he considers that at least 500 tons too much has been fixed as the value of the mines. The whole district has been unsuccessfully worked 15 years since by a French company, under the well known Paris firm, Selliers and Co. It was this company who built the mine at Branois, yet the whole was abandoned after an expenditure by them of 20,000l. He concludes by remarking that 200,000l. has already been expended upon the mines, for which an additional 60,000l. is now asked, and argues that great caution is requisite in investigating.

WENDON CONSOLID.—"W. L." (City).—We publish in another column the correct statement of the last account. The error, in stating the profit on the three months' working at 6l., instead of 117s., arose from the imperfect nature of the information supplied us. Had the officials forwarded us the statement, as they have now done, and as is usual with other mines, no error would have occurred.

ADVERTISING SHARES.—PENDEEN.—On March 23, a broken advertisement in your Journal states, that amongst other shares, he has 100 Pendene shares to sell at 3s. 6d. I write him on April 3, asking him to say per return how many of these shares he will sell at the price last quoted (3s. 6d.); and to-day I receive his answer, saying that he has none to dispose of, although he published in his list of last week, also in the Journal, that he would sell 100 at 3s. Now, Sir, is not this most unbusinesslike conduct? I believe I am pretty near the truth when I state that the broker referred to was in the neighbourhood of St. Just a little while since, and offered 50s. each for as many Pendene as could be got for him.—A SUBSCRIBER: Plymouth, April 7.

THE "NAUTILUS" MACHINE.—Although my opinion is decidedly against the machine, I would suggest an improvement, which I think might render it a little less dangerous than at present. The machine is entirely without means of suspension, therefore, the fracture of the air-pipe is certain death to those in the machine; since it is only by their being fully supplied with compressed air that they can hope to reach the surface, after having once descended; and, furthermore, the air must be of greater density than the water at the depth at which the machine is, so that should a greater depth be attained than intended, there might be great difficulty in getting the water out of the air chambers. For the sake, therefore, of the lives of those who are determined to descend in the machine, I would propose the following contrivance:—Let there be provided inside the chamber in which the divers are fastened a light, but powerful, force-pump, connected with the two air chambers, and shut off by stop-cocks from the air chambers and from the external water, and in the top an additional opening, whereby the divers might, on arriving at surface, effect a communication with the external atmosphere. If the air-pipe fails, the opening could be immediately closed, and the force-pump set to work to rid the air chambers of water. The machine might then perhaps be made to rise to surface, when the communication between the air chambers and the water should be immediately stopped, and that with the atmosphere opened. Should this contrivance never be required, so much the better; should it be required, it might save life which must otherwise be lost.—H. H. April 6.

COAL IN DEVON.—Has coal ever been sought for in Devonshire? The question occurs to me from its geological position. According to Knipe's Map, Rockbear, ten miles east from Exeter, appears to be the centre of a deposit of new red sandstone, bounded on the east by the greensand formation at Sibury, on the west at Exeter by the Silurian rocks. Between these, and below the "new red," coal should be found.—A NEWCASTLE PITMAN.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—We should have been glad if "An Old Subscriber" had entered into the explanation he contemplated, and trust he will yet do so, as the subject is one of great public interest, and his remarks might prove useful.

NEW INVENTIONS.—"L. B." (Turin).—We publish the names only of inventors of such processes as are directly or indirectly allied to mining. More than this would not be of particular interest to our subscribers generally. Waste heat is heat which has already performed its work for which it was intended: thus, in referring to the waste heat from a boiler furnace, that which had served its purpose for heating the water under the ordinary arrangement. Vous demandez à difference entre "pumping engines" et les "pumps." La voilà: la première expression veut dire les machines à pomper proprement dit, et la dernière la partie de la pompe qui amène l'eau du puits, c'est à dire, le cylindre, le piston, et le tige de la pompe. "Improvements in pumps and in pumping" veut dire des améliorations de la pompe et de la manière de pomper. The "permanent way of railways" se compose des rails fixes et de tout ce qui les appartenient, comme croisées, &c. We have forwarded the numbers which "L. B." requires, and shall be glad of information relating to mining or improvements in machinery.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—In the letter of our Boston (U.S.) correspondents, last week, the yield for January, at Rockland, should have been 23 tons, not 25; and the total amount shipped from Pewabic in 1856 was about 96 tons, not 196. These corrections reached us some hours after the Journal was printed off.

FORBION MINING COMPANY.—I beg to thank you for answering my communication respecting the Nouveau Monde Company. Your reply has enabled me to obtain information of which I was entirely ignorant, though I have been a shareholder since 1852. I am in the same predicament in regard to the British Australian Gold Mining Company. Can any of your correspondents kindly inform me whether this company has also exhausted its capital in similar fruitless attempts? What greater evidence can there be of the recklessness mismanagement of the affairs of the bulk of the foreign mining companies than the amount of treasure which has been sent to England, both from Australia and California, by individual enterprise? Surely it is enough to sicken the most sanguine capitalist of trusting his funds to the management of boards and committees of public companies. We used to hear it said that "Union is strength," and that co-operation would secure advantages to us in the accomplishing of great objects, such as personal efforts were incapable of. The reverse has hitherto certainly been the case in gold mining. Is this state of things to be attributed to a decline in the moral standard of the British trading community? Are we become so utterly selfish that we cannot be trusted with the management of other men's affairs, though we are the first to participate in their success? Must we sacrifice their confidence in us on the altar of covetousness, in order to make an honest livelihood?—A SHAREHOLDER: London, April 6.

WEST POLMERRA.—The letter of "A Shareholder" can only appear with the writer's name attached.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—It is really to be lamented that no method can be found to put a stop to reports, exaggerated or false, as to dishonest shareholders, and destroy all confidence in this interesting. A report that the discovery of very rich veins in one of the mines had proved merely delusive, obtained general credence. The "mine had altogether failed" was the current rumour for the last three weeks. Now, it turns out that this was a "hoax." The mine of Jesus Maria had returned weekly from 300 to 500 cargas for some period, and (for one week only) had increased to 1000 cargas. Rock is not with, and was not a serious obstacle for the moment; but it has disappeared in some measure, whilst the quality of ore has improved (see last dispatches, dated end of Feb.). All these reports materially damage the property of the shareholders, who have made a great struggle more than once in their career. This struggle may prove as successful as a former one; but at the moment when money is raising in London, the circulation of such reports as I have alluded to destroys all confidence. Shareholders incline to take up for their motto, "Help yourself, and Heaven will help you," naturally upon their pockets, when, perhaps, everything depends upon a little spirit and liberality. These rumours ought to be prevented, and the inventors of them traced out and exposed. All this suggests the propriety of a committee of inquiry and investigation; a public meeting should be called forthwith.—A CONSIDERATE READER AND A SMALL SHAREHOLDER: City, April 2.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—Our correspondent should have sent some particulars of the mine referred to: his letter would be unintelligible without the name and locality of the seat where Capt. W. Williams has made the valuable discovery.

RUNNAPFORD COOMBE MINE.—"A. M."—This mine was brought out in June, 1853. The seat was at Buckfastleigh, about six miles from Ashburton, Devon; the secretary was Mr. Wm. Miller, 10, Gray's Inn-place, London. On Dec. 20, 1853, the mine, together with the whole of the materials, were sold by auction at Ashburton, the adventure having been abandoned.

ZENNER'S ROTATING BUBBLE.—From the letter of Mr. Rickard, in a recent Journal, I anticipated that a model of Mr. Zenner's bubble would be deposited in the Truro School of Mines, and I was, therefore, surprised to see that a model had been first forwarded to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Institution. Surely, Mr. Zenner does not intend the Truro School to be without a model: or if he does, he will find that the introduction of the machine will be much slower than it otherwise would be.

A LATE STUDENT IN THE TAURO SCHOOL: April 6.

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.—The progress made by this company certainly appears to me unaccountable. As far back as February, 1855, there was a great talk about peat, yet the unfortunate shareholders have never seen any, nor, from what I can see, are likely to, unless an entirely different system of management be adopted. At every meeting there is some new scheme brought forward, by which the company is to be placed in a dividend-paying state; yet, at the following meeting, the shareholders learn either that the scheme has failed, that it has been unnecessary, or that a novelty was brought under the notice of the management immediately after they last met, and it had not been tried, as they considered it advisable to give invention No. 2 a trial, before they incurred further trouble and expense with invention No. 1. Perhaps, by making these facts more generally known to the public, a beneficial effect may be produced.—J. C.: April 6.

PAGE OF LEAD.—By some inadvertence the price of lead in the Derby market was wrongly stated in our last Journal, owing to the report being dated the 23rd, instead of Friday, March 20. The rates on the 27th were—Derbyshire pigs, 22s. 10d. (subject to 2½ per cent. discount); sheets, 24s.; pipes, 25s. 10d. to 26s. 10d.; white lead, 27s. 10d. to 30s.; red lead, 25s. 10d. to 28s. 10d.; patent shot, 27s.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 11, 1857.

The mining course of lectures at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES for the term 1856-57 has just terminated; the concluding one will be found in another column. Having carefully watched the course of proceedings which the direction of the School has adopted, it behoves us, as the organ of the mining interest, to offer some remarks on the system which has been successfully pursued at that institution. The question of Education has long occupied a great prominence; all professions have acquiesced in its necessity, and this fact is attested by the seminaries and colleges which are spread over the country for the advancement of the various callings which render man useful to his fellow-beings. The mineral produce of England has long been acknowledged as one of the great thews and sinews of the British empire; yet, not only has Mining Education, until within the last few years, been totally unrecognized by Government, but at the same time it has encountered the greatest and most strenuous opposition from those it professed to benefit. Into this vexed question we will not now enter, nor will we here further allude to the magnificient offer made, some years since, by Sir CHAS. LEMON, which was then looked upon by such distaste among the miners, more especially in the county of Cornwall. The mining schools of Germany, France, Sweden, and Russia, are now well known, and their utility generally acknowledged; and it was long felt a national disgrace that Great Britain, the greatest mineral-producing country of the world, has no academy in which its mining students could be trained in the elementary branches of mining, metallurgy, physics, mechanics, natural history, geology, and mineralogy. All these sciences were connected with the practical working of mines, and a paternal government is bound to see that a suitable education is provided for all classes in their different grades and spheres of life. The elements well grounded in the mind of the pupil, provided he possesses natural intelligence and sedulous industry, will enable him to make an honourable career, profitable to himself and useful to his fellow-creatures. The introduction of a School of Mines, under the auspices of Government, was long opposed by many, more especially in the county of Cornwall. It was feared that, owing to the world-wide repute of the continental schools, all would be German, and that practical knowledge acquired here by hard work would be forced to succumb to theories founded on principles, not based on experience, or local circumstances, but that the dictum laid down by a set of visionary philosophers who worked after given data, derived from chimerical ideas, would reign paramount.

The Museum of Economic Geology for some period had its seat in the convenient locality of Craig's Court, and there its utility was scarcely recognized, and it was not until the magnificent building in Jermyn-street was taken possession of that its worth was any way worthily acknowledged. We will not allude here to the magnificent collection of fossils, so necessary to the student of geology, or to the minerals gathered from all parts of the globe, which enable the miner to see the different ores, or the metallurgical department, which shows every process in all its stages, from the rough stone to the manufactured article in its highest stage of perfection. Both as regards utility and art, we could speak of the model room, with its engines, sections of mines, smelting establishments, and the tools and lamps collected far and wide; all these must give to the contemplative mind some idea as to the labour of the miner, in all countries, has to undergo in producing the metallic and non-metallic minerals, the production of which is so conducive to the welfare and prosperity of both the

old and new hemisphere; even the most prejudiced and bigoted—and we trust there are but few of these—could not fail to reap a useful and, at the same time, an instructive lesson from them. We are, however, digressing; at this present time, we have only to deal with the course of lectures on mining just now terminated. Although we have not reported the whole in this Journal, the most important have been published. There have been the "inaugural," "nature of lodes and different strata," "dislocation of veins by heaves," "deep boring," "blasting by gunpowder and electricity," "tutwork and tribute, both at home and abroad," "safety-lamps and candles," "driving adits," "timbering practised in mining," "timbering shafts," "tubbing shafts," "coal mining by the borer and pillar," "mode of carrying minerals in mines," "improvements in winding, where large quantities of minerals had to be raised," "ascending and descending of mines," four on "ventilation," and the series on "dressing of ores." The greater portion of these have been long since in possession of our readers. Our space would not allow us to enter into details, yet we believe they have been so fully reported that even imperfect as they have appeared they were not without their use. Some difficulty has been experienced, for it has not been in our power to transfer to our columns the lucid diagrams, or to give sketches of the elaborate models which have, on all occasions, been exhibited; and now, without further preface, we may be allowed to say a few words as to the mode of instruction. It has been asserted by some that the teaching in these schools would be essentially German; in fact, it was feared that element would pervade the whole course of education; this we have watched attentively, and confidently aver that the teaching of Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH has none of the so-called Germanism; it is eminently practical; he never advances any theory of his own, though occasionally he may allude to that of others; he speaks from experience, and illustrates his arguments by sections and plans, and data of that which has really occurred. To the system of ventilation and the knowledge displayed by some of our eminent colliery viewers in the north, he has given a due meed of praise; while he has not forgotten the practical energy of our miners in the southern and western districts; and with these remarks we dismiss the subject, trusting that when the Government School of Mines is better known, its utility will be better understood and acknowledged.

These returns may be thus classified, and compared with the corresponding quarter of 1856:—

English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Isle of Man.	Totals.
1857	£109,000	£2,300	£10,500	£4,810
1856	103,833	2,910	7,000	3,500
				117,278
Increase in 1857...	£5,171	—	£3,500	£1,310
Decrease	—	—	£110	—

There has been no great event to render the first quarter of 1857 particularly remarkable. The principal mines have managed to keep up their returns pretty well, and with the price of ore in their favour they have maintained their dividends. The sales of ore from the Devon Great Consols, in January and February, realised on each occasion (with the carriage) upwards of 15,000^t, the largest ever returned in one month from that great concern. The last two dividends have also been unusually large. On the whole, it will be found that the total quantity of copper ore sold, and the produce, in the past three months have been less than in the previous quarter, but the sum realised is considerably larger. It is not likely that the price of ores will decline much more, but it could scarcely be expected to remain long so high as it has lately been.

The admission on the Official List of the Stock Exchange, of some of the principal British Mines, will, doubtless, assist in attracting more attention to this class of investment, much having already been done in this respect by the writer, in his periodical publications.

The following are particulars of the position and prospects of some of the principal mines:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS is looking very well. In the past quarter 1160 tons of ore have been sold for 10,533^t 8s., against only 789 tons, for 6,066^t 9s., in the corresponding quarter of 1856. In the same time 2304^t, or 9s. per share, has been divided, against 1280^t, or 5s. per share, in the first three months of 1856. The whole sum now divided is 82,176^t, or 16s. 1s. per share.*

BALNOON CONSOLS.—This mine yielded, in a former working, large quantities of tin, and paid good dividends. The present company are directing their operations to what is supposed to be the Keeth Consols lodes, eastward, with every prospect of meeting with success. A reported improvement at the mine has recently made the shares rise to nearly double their former value.

BOSCEAN is looking well. The quarterly dividend paid in March, was 3s. per 240s. share, which is likely to be continued for some time.

BOTALLACK.—In last Review it was stated that this mine had improved, and it still looks well. The dividend in February was 1200^t, or 6s. per share, the one in December having been only 800^t, or 4s. per share. The whole sum divided is now about 78,200^t.

COLLACOMBE.—It was stated in last Review that this mine would probably pay a dividend of 11s. per share (1000^t), in March, which has taken place on the 28th of that month, and there will be another dividend on May 28. Since September, 1855, about 2238 tons of ore have been sold for about 14,213^t, and the stock of ore laid open in the mine is estimated at 21,343^t. The position and prospects of the mine are stated to be exceedingly good.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The sales of ore during the past quarter have been 6317^t 10s., for 39,913^t 18s., against 3562^t for 32,764^t 15s. 6d. in the corresponding quarter of 1856, exclusive in both cases, of the charge for carrying the ores to the quay, which is allowed by the purchasers. The dividends declared during the quarter have been two of 14s. per share each, or a total of 28,672^t, out of four months' profits, and now making the whole sum divided by this company since 1845 (12 years) 550,344^t, or 555^t per share. The report describes the mines as looking well generally. The annual meeting will be held early in May, when a full statement of accounts, and report of operations during the past year will be submitted to the shareholders, and published in the Journal. At the beginning of the year, the shares were at 430^t, after which they rose in price, and one share is said to have been sold as high as 475^t, and several changed hands at 450^t, to 465^t. The average annual amount of dividends paid in the last twelve years has been 46s. 6s. 8s. per share, and assuming the mines to continue to yield in the extraordinary manner they have done, and to give similar large profits, the average rate of dividend hitherto paid, would give about 10 per cent. per annum on the present quoted price of the shares, of which there are 1024^t.

DOLCOATH is progressing very satisfactorily. The deepest level (242 fms.) is extended on the course of the lode 24 fms. in length, the average value for that distance being 50s. per fm.; the western end is now worth 100s. per fm., and the eastern end 70s. per fm. The 230 is extended on the course of the lode 79 fms., the average value for that distance being 60s. per fm. Very little of the ore-ground in the back of either of these levels has yet been taken away. The present yield of tin from the mine is 45 tons per month, of the average price of 84^t per ton. In three or four months these returns are expected to be increased to 50 tons per month, as in a month from this time a new drawing and stamping-engine will be set to work. The quantity of the ground laid open is very large. In the past quarter, 74 tons of copper ore have also been sold for 428^t 19s. 6d., and a dividend (for two months) of 1074^t, or 8s. per share, has been paid. As stated in previous Reviews, this is one of the oldest mines in Cornwall, and the dividends paid now amount to upwards of 300,000^t.

EXMOUTH AND ADAMS.—The accident which lately happened at these mines is in a forward state of being repaired, but the 30 and 40 are not yet quite recovered. The mine has considerably improved in other parts, and it is stated, will soon resume dividends, with every prospect of being a good and lasting concern.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—This mine has improved in the past quarter. The bottom level in the eastern part of the mine is now worth nearly 100s. per fm. In the three months 1104 tons of ore have been sold for 11,434^t 15s. 6d., against 1509^t for 10,638^t 19s. 6d. in the first three months of 1856. At the meeting on Feb. 17, a dividend of 6s. per share (1422^t) was paid, and a balance of 4141^t 18s. 6d. was carried over to next account. In last Review it was stated that two new sets had lately been added to the property upon very liberal terms, and that the deep adit was already intersecting the newly acquired ground at a depth of 50 fms. from surface. The lodes at this point are producing a little black ore and some malleable copper, and are so promising that a cross-cut has been commenced 60 fms. under the adit to intersect these and other lodes, with every prospect of important discoveries being made. The ore-ground laid open in the old mine, and not taken away, would, it is estimated, give a profit of more than 10,000^t, independent of further discoveries. The machinery was at one time valued at 35,000^t, and may be said to be now worth at least 15,000^t. The whole amount of dividends is now upwards of 200,000^t.

FODDALE.—At Beckwith's Mine, the main run of ore-ground, from which the returns have been chiefly made, has not yet been met with in the bottom levels. From this part of the property about 180 tons of lead ore per month are at present returned, and the continuance of this will depend on the results of the deeper levels, but there are no doubt some good reserves. Considerable expectations are entertained of "Old Foddale" Mine, upon which powerful and efficient machinery has been erected; but there being a good deal of water, which is controlled by steam power, the costs must always be rather heavy. The old mine was sunk 40 fms. deep, and is now 60 fms., the appearance for successful results being stated to be of a highly promising character. The lodes are east and west ones, and are situated exactly between the granite and killas, in fact, the lode itself forms the division. In the past quarter the sum of 3840^t, or 30s. per share has been divided, making the total amount paid 12,476^t.

LAXEY.—This mine has not altered much in appearance in the past three months, but may be said to be rather improved. The old mine is now down to the 200. In the 190 a good discovery has lately taken place, and there is every appearance of this proving as productive as the upper levels. In addition to this, the new ground on the south is opening up a great deal of ore-ground of coarse quality, which with sufficient machinery, can be worked at a good profit, and for want of this there is a good deal of ore (raised and paid for) at surface. To meet this requirement, a new 40 ft. wheel for crushing, and other necessary machinery for dressing, are now being set up. The present monthly returns are about 50 tons of lead ore, and 300 tons of blende. In January a dividend of 1000^t, or 30s. per share was paid, making the total sum now divided, 27,400^t.

LEVANT is looking rather poor at present, but will probably continue the present quarterly dividend of 24, per 160s. per share for some time.

NORTH BASSETT is not looking quite so well, and the returns are not so good as they were some time ago. In the past quarter 1015 tons of copper ore have been sold for 10,251^t 7s., against 1028 tons for 12,751^t 17s. in the previous quarter, and 1417 tons for 12,751^t 7s., in the corresponding quarter of 1856. Considering the high price given for copper ores in the past three months, this decline is of greater consequence. On the 25th of February a dividend of 4500^t, or 30s. per share was declared making the whole sum now paid 69,600^t, or 11s. 15s. per share.

PROVIDENCE MINES are looking well, as will be seen from the following report lately made by Capt. Pascoe, of South Frances. On Feb. 18, a dividend of 5s. per share, or 2800^t, was paid, making the whole amount now divided 32,046^t, or 5s. 6d. per share.*

SOUTH CRINNIS has considerably improved. In the past quarter, 559 tons of copper ore have been sold for 4517^t 4s. 6d., against 502 tons for 3237^t 16s. in the previous quarter, and 467 tons for 3016^t 14s. 6d. in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The sum of 7580^t has been divided, and it is probable that dividends will be resumed shortly.

SOUTH TOLGUS has resumed dividends, as anticipated in last Review, and the mine is still looking well. The sum of 1250^t, or 5s. per share, has been divided in the next quarter.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES continues to look well. In the past quarter, the sum of 920^t, or 20s. per share, has been divided, for four months, making the whole amount now paid 113,770^t, or 35s. per share.

SWEDWELL continues much about the same as last quarter. The engine-shaft has been completed to the 70 fm. level, and the cross-cut has been extended towards the lode about 4 fms. The 50 fm. level, on the eastern lode, was suspended in February, a sufficient trial having been made by the agents to have been made in that part of the mine for the present. The western lode has produced as for some time. The sales of lead ore in the past quarter have realised about 2700^t; and although the costs have been heavier than usual, on account of some important addition to the plant, yet there will be a profit of about 450^t.

WEST BASSETT continues productive. In the past quarter, 1913 tons of copper ore have been sold for 15,941^t 5s. 6d., against 1854 tons for 11,790^t 10s. 6d. in the previous quarter, and 1893 tons for 12,974^t 1s. 6d. in the corresponding quarter of 1856. The reserves of ore are estimated at 16,610 tons. In the past three months there has been divided the sum of 6450^t, or 21s. 6d. per share, for four months, making the total sum divided 66,300^t, or 10s. 1s. per share.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—The ends generally are still poor, but several of

* The Quarterly Review (price 1s.) contains special reports on these mines by competent agents:—Alfred Consols, Basset, Great Wheal Alfred, East Alfred, and West Alfred, Capt. Pascoe, of Basset; Providence Mines, South and West Caradon, and Cradock Moor, Capt. Pascoe, of South Frances; Rosewarne United, West Damself, and Rosewarne and Herland, Capt. Juiller, of Basset.

the pitches are looking well. The monthly sale on the 9th inst. will probably realise about 2400^t, being about double the average monthly amount for a long time past; but four men raised in March 109 tons of ore, which will probably realise about 1500^t; their tribute being 4s. 6d. in 11. At the meeting on Feb. 9, a dividend of 512^t, or 11s. per share, was paid, making the total sum divided 15,353^t. On April 13, another dividend of 12s. per share will probably be declared. As in many other similar cases, there is every prospect of further discoveries being made in deeper levels, to reach which is the main object.*

SOUTH CARADON continues very productive and profitable. In the years 1855 and 1856, regular two-monthly dividends of 8s. per 250s. share (2048^t) were paid, making 48s. per share, or 12,288^t per annum. On Jan. 27 and March 31, 1857, bonuses have also been given, making the amount divided on each of these dates 10s. per share, or 2500^t, and a total in the past quarter of 5120^t, or 20s. per share (for four months). The whole sum now paid is 115,940^t, or 44s. per share. In the second six months of 1856, there were sold 2416 tons of copper ore, for 25,378^t 2s. 6d., against 2278 tons for 21,110^t 6s. in the first six months.

ST. IVES CONSOLS has yielded the large amount of 494,412^t 14s. 6d. in tin and copper ores since 1856, upon the small outlay of 4000^t, and has paid dividends to the amount of 78,161^t, besides 32,000^t in dues to the lords. In 1856, the sum of 14,442^t 11s. 6d. was realised by the sale of tin and copper ores, and 1880^t, or 30s. per 9th share divided. On Feb. 17 a dividend of 8s. per share (732^t) was declared.

WEST CARADON paid a dividend of 4s. per share (1024^t) on March 19, as anticipated in last Review, and making the whole sum now divided 72,512^t. Dividends were suspended from August, 1855, until the above date.*

WEST DAMSEL.—The returns of this mine have gradually increased since the beginning of last year, the sale in Feb., 1856, having been 212 tons of copper ore for 1085^t 2s.; 260 tons for 1235^t 9s.; June, 301 tons for 1608^t 12s. 6d.; Aug., 286 tons for 1618^t 18s. 6d.; Oct., 372 tons for 1619^t 6s. 6d.; Dec., 301 tons for 2515^t 11s.; and Feb., 1857, 335 tons for 2164^t 7s.*

WEST SETON continues very productive. The 136 east is worth 9 tons of ore per fm., the 136 west 9 tons per fm., the 124 west 2 tons per fm., the 124 east 2 to 18. The slopes in the back of the 136 are worth 12 tons; in the bottom of the 134, 10 tons; and another in the same level, 22 tons; in the back of the 124, three others, two worth 8 tons each, and one 6 tons; in the bottom of the 112, 5 tons; and in the bottom of the 90, 2 tons per fm.: making all these points together yield 95 tons of ore per fm. On Feb. 16, a dividend of 2000^t, or 34s. per share, was paid, and at the next meeting, on April 14, a larger one will probably be declared. A total sum of about 25,000^t has been divided.

WHEAL BASSET continues to make large returns from the various lodes worked on. The different ends of the level are yielding a total of about 23 tons of copper ore per fm., and the slopes and pitches look well. In the 90 fm. level, east of old shaft, at the south mine, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, and producing rich stones of grey copper ore. On Feb. 3, a dividend of 4096^t, or 8s. per share, was paid, and on April 7, another of equal amount will be declared. The whole sum now divided is 224,768^t, or 439s. per share.

WHEAL SETON continues to make large returns from the various lodes worked on. The different ends of the level are yielding a total of about 23 tons of copper ore per fm., and the slopes and pitches look well. In the 90 fm. level, east of old shaft, at the south mine, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, and producing rich stones of grey copper ore. On Feb. 3, a dividend of 4096^t, or 8s. per share, was paid, and on April 7, another of equal amount will be declared. The whole sum now divided is 224,768^t, or 439s. per share.

WHEAL BULLER has improved a little recently. In the past three months, the sum of 2500^t, or 10s. per share, has been divided (for four months), against 10,240^t, or 40s. per share in the corresponding period of 1856. The whole amount divided is 216,640^t, or 840s. 5s. per share.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant) is looking very well, the average rate of tribute throughout the mine being 4s. 6d. in 12s., and although larger dividends have been paid, the reserves have also increased. The south mine has improved, and if it continues to do so, the returns of tin will be considerably increased, and as this is comparatively a new mine, the results are highly important to the concern. On March 18 a dividend of 15s. per share (708^t) was paid, making a total sum now divided, 4096^t.

WHEAL MARGARET has considerably improved lately. The lode in the 180 west is looking very promising, and it is expected that ore will soon be met with. The 170 west is producing 7 tons of copper ore per fm., and in a winze sinking under the 194 on the Hot lode (driving from the United Mines), the lode is worth 9 tons per fm. On Feb. 18, a dividend of 8s. per share, or 2000^t, was paid.

WHEAL MARY ANN continues to give good profits. The engine-shaft is down to the 140. At the meeting on March 10, the different levels were valued as follows:—The 130 west, 204 per fm.; 130 south, 121 per fm.; 120 north, 104 per fm.; 120 south, 141 per fm.; 110 north, 84 per fm.; 110 south, 138 per fm.; 100 north, 151 per fm., and the 100 south, 77 per fm. The slopes and pitches are yielding the usual returns. In March, a quarterly dividend of 22s. per share (2048^t) was declared.

WHEAL OWLES still looks well, and is likely to continue the quarterly dividends for some time. On Feb. 20, a dividend of 9s. per share (720^t) was declared.

WHEAL WREY is looking much better than it did last quarter, and is likely to improve. At the meeting in March, the lode in the different levels was valued as follows:—The 54 north, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton of lead ore per fm.; 54 south, 8 cwt. per fm.; 44 north, 12 cwt. per fm.; 44 south, 1 ton per fm.; and the 33 north, 7 cwt. per fm. The slopes and pitches are yielding the usual returns. In March, a quarterly dividend of 3s. per share (614^t 8s.) was paid, making a total sum divided since the commencement, in 1855, of 9420^t. The dividend at next meeting will probably be still larger.

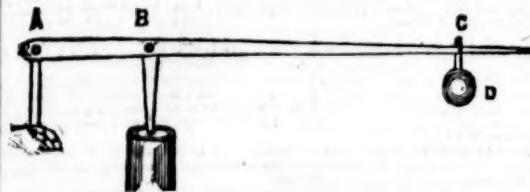
uth, except the company's own requirements for purposes connected with the manufacture of iron, and the very limited demand in the immediate neighbourhood for house consumption, the traffic in coal has hitherto been regarded but of infinitesimal importance.

We now learn this traffic will hereafter assume a very prominent feature, made available by the Rhymney Railway to Cardiff, for such is the demand for coal from all parts for steam navigation, which is also much on the increase for inland manufacturers, from its peculiar properties as emitting no smoke, there is reason to believe that, in point of remuneration or return, it may rival, if not exceed, in amount what is now being derived from the manufacture of iron, the object for which, in the main, the company was incorporated. The shareholders do not fail to congratulate themselves upon the fact that, after years of extreme depression, they now hope to be able to vie with their Leviathan neighbours.

The improved condition of the company, even at this time, is viewed with satisfaction by remunerative dividends; and while the demand for iron for home and colonial railway purposes (India and Australia in particular), the latter now only about to commence, must necessarily go on steadily increasing, but more especially the demand for foreign railways, judging from the monthly published return of exports, what must it be should the projected Russian net of railways be carried out in the terms of the prospectus now in circulation, in the construction of which it is provided that our iron is to be admissible free of duty? There is, therefore, every indication that we may very shortly see the Rhymney Iron Company regarded with that respect it was in former years, and, as a property, take up that position to which, by the altered state of things, especially the new and promising source of traffic about to commence, it is so justly entitled.

Traffic arrangements are concluded with the Taff Vale Railway and the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway Companies, and with the trustees of the Marquis of Bute, as to the Bute Dock branch of the Rhymney Railway, and a bill is in Parliament to carry them out by an Act, and as to the Rhymney Railway Company, which is distinct from the Rhymney Iron Company, yet so closely allied as to have a unity of interests, such is the confidence felt in it by the public, that the entire share capital has long since been subscribed and paid up, the noble marquis being himself the holder of 2000 of its shares. According to the last report of the directors, the estimate of the quantity of existing traffic of the Rhymney Valley which will pass over the railway, including the traffic which will pass over the company's Bute Dock branch from the Taff Vale Railway and its branches during the first year of working is of iron, coal, and other merchandise, 754,420 tons, which there is very little doubt will, year after year, materially increase, to keep pace with the new collieries and works springing up and now being opened upon the line. And, in addition, there may reasonably be expected, in so populous a district, with a terminus in the rising town of Cardiff, a proportionate return for passenger traffic.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS' PREVENTIVE.



Boiler explosions arise either from excessive pressure of steam or an inadequate supply of water, in consequence of which an over-heating of the boiler takes place, which, coming in contact with the water, produces an irresistible power within the boiler. The over-pressure of steam may be avoided by duplicate safety-valves, or by a steam indicator or whistle, of which there are now many varieties. The irregularity of the feed may be affected by one boiler priming into another, where two or more are connected, or by inadvertently having more than one feed-valve open at the same time. In the examination of this subject, I find that great ignorance prevails amongst officials with regard to the actual pressure, as shown by the safety-valve. I, therefore, submit the following short rules, which may be applied by every ordinary engineer, and may serve to convey a correct knowledge upon this important branch of the subject:—

Diam. in round numbers.	Diam. in valve seat.	Area in round numbers.
2	1	14
2½	1½	15½
3	1½	17½
3½	2	19½
4	2½	21½
4½	3	23½
5	3½	25½
5½	4	27½
6	4½	29½
6½	5	31½
7	5½	33½
7½	6	35½
8	6½	37½
8½	7	39½
9	7½	41½
9½	8	43½
10	8½	45½
11	9	47½
12	10	50
12½	11	52½
13	12	55
14	13	57½
15	14	60
16	15	62½
17	16	65
18	17	67½
19	18	70
20	19	72½
21	20	75
22	21	77½
23	22	80
24	23	82½
25	24	85
26	25	87½
27	26	90
28	27	92½
29	28	95
30	29	97½
31	30	100
32	31	102½
33	32	105
34	33	107½
35	34	110
36	35	112½
37	36	115
38	37	117½
39	38	120
40	39	122½
41	40	125
42	41	127½
43	42	130
44	43	132½
45	44	135
46	45	137½
47	46	140
48	47	142½
49	48	145
50	49	147½
51	50	150
52	51	152½
53	52	155
54	53	157½
55	54	160
56	55	162½
57	56	165
58	57	167½
59	58	170
60	59	172½
61	60	175
62	61	177½
63	62	180
64	63	182½
65	64	185
66	65	187½
67	66	190
68	67	192½
69	68	195
70	69	197½
71	70	200
72	71	202½
73	72	205
74	73	207½
75	74	210
76	75	212½
77	76	215
78	77	217½
79	78	220
80	79	222½
81	80	225
82	81	227½
83	82	230
84	83	232½
85	84	235
86	85	237½
87	86	240
88	87	242½
89	88	245
90	89	247½
91	90	250
92	91	252½
93	92	255
94	93	257½
95	94	260
96	95	262½
97	96	265
98	97	267½
99	98	270
100	99	272½
101	100	275
102	101	277½
103	102	280
104	103	282½
105	104	285
106	105	287½
107	106	290
108	107	292½
109	108	295
110	109	297½
111	110	300
112	111	302½
113	112	305
114	113	307½
115	114	310
116	115	312½
117	116	315
118	117	317½
119	118	320
120	119	322½
121	120	325
122	121	327½
123	122	330
124	123	332½
125	124	335
126	125	337½
127	126	340
128	127	342½
129	128	345
130	129	347½
131	130	350
132	131	352½
133	132	355
134	133	357½
135	134	360
136	135	362½
137	136	365
138	137	367½
139	138	370
140	139	372½
141	140	375
142	141	377½
143	142	380
144	143	382½
145	144	385
146	145	387½
147	146	390
148	147	392½
149	148	395
150	149	397½
151	150	400
152	151	402½
153	152	405
154	153	407½
155	154	410
156	155	412½
157	156	415
158	157	417½
159	158	420
160	159	422½
161	160	425
162	161	427½
163	162	430
164	163	432½
165	164	435
166	165	437½
167	166	440
168	167	442½
169	168	445
170	169	447½
171	170	450
172	171	452½
173	172	455
174	173	457½
175	174	460
176	175	462½
177	176	465
178	177	467½
179	178	470
180	179	472½
181	180	475
182	181	477½
183	182	480
184	183	482½
185	184	485
186	185	487½
187	186	490
188	187	492½
189	188	495
190	189	497½
191	190	500
192	191	502½
193	192	505
194	193	507½
195	194	510
196	195	512½
197	196	515
198	197	517½
199	198	520
200	199	522½
201	200	525
202	201	527½
203	202	530
204	203	532½
205	204	535
206	205	537½
207	206	540
208	207	542½
209	208	545
210	209	547½
211	210	550
212	211	552½
213	212	555
214	213	557½
215	214	560
216	215	562½
217	216	565
218	217	567½
219	218	570
220	219	572½
221	220	575
222	221	577½
223	222	580
224	223	58

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the TWENTY-FOURTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway Company, held in the Merchants' Hall, Glasgow, on Friday, 13th March, 1857.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq. (Chairman of the Board of Directors), in the chair.

The advertisement calling the meeting having been read, the Common Seal of the Company was attached to the Registers of Proprietors in presence of the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the report of the directors, together with the balance-sheet and statement of accounts laid before the meeting, be received and adopted; and that dividends be now declared for the half-year ending 31st January, 1857:—On the Preference Stock of the company, at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum; on the 4 per cent. Preference Half-Shares, at the rate of 4s per cent. per annum; on the 5 per cent. Preference Half-Shares, at the rate of 5s per cent. per annum; on the Preference Quarter Shares, No. 2, at the rate of 2s 5 per cent. per annum; and on the Consolidated Ordinary Stock of the Company, at the rate of 2s 10s. per cent. per annum; less income-tax in each case, and all payable on the 27th day of March current.

2. That the declaration of forfeiture of the undermentioned shares, of which due notice has been given, be confirmed; and that the directors be empowered to sell, cancel, or otherwise dispose of the same:—75 250 Shares, Nos. 31,071 to 31,084, 9266 to 9280, 35,778 to 35,785, 36,808 to 35,812 10s. Shares, Nos. 46,077 to 46,091, 4800 to 4830, 4846 to 4865, 11,249 to 11,267, 44,119, 42,619 to 42,558, 31,073 to 31,082, 15,707 to 15,716, 35,993 to 36,002, 10,819 to 10,828, 33,301 to 33,303, 7306 to 7315, 15,857 to 15,876, 35,948 to 35,952, 41,344 to 41,373, 13,761 to 13,781, and 10,400.

3. That John Young, Esq., who retires at this meeting, be re-elected one of the auditors of the company.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Chairman.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair.

TO MASONs.—TENDERS are requested for the BUILDING of an ENGINE-HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, at per perch, including lime and clay, at NEW WHEEL VOR, adjoining Great Wheel Vor, in Breage, addressed to Messrs. DANIELL and VIVIAN, of Camborne (the local directors), on or before the 1st of May next.—For particulars, application may be made to the agent on the mine; or to Messrs. Sims and Son, Redruth.—New Wheel Vor, March 30, 1857.

TO CARRIERS.—TENDERS are requested for the CARRIAGE OF STONE for an ENGINE-HOUSE and BOILER-HOUSE, at per perch, from Trevarno Quarry, in the parish of Sithney, to NEW WHEEL VOR, addressed to Messrs. DANIELL and VIVIAN, of Camborne (the local directors), on or before the 1st of May next.—For particulars, application may be made to the agents on the mine.

New Wheel Vor, March 30, 1857.

TO IRONMASTERs.—MAGNETIC IRON ORE.—

The CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY solicit OFFERS for CARGOES of the above-named ORE, put on board at Port Madoc, North Wales, or delivered at Cardiff, Newport, or at Saltney, on the River Dee.

Subjoined is an analysis of the ore. The mine is situated in the Valley of Festiniog, about five miles from Port Madoc, and the Festiniog Railway passes through the property. An almost unlimited quantity of ore can be raised from the lode, which averages about 15 feet in width, and has been laid open for several hundred fathoms in length.

Samples forwarded on application to the secretary, Mr. E. S. CONN, 11, Warrington-court, Throgmorton-street, London; or to the local agent of the company, Mr. A. B. CALLENDAR, Dolbenman, Carnarvon, North Wales.

Analysis of Magnetic Iron Ore from the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine, near Port Madoc, North Wales.

Water	5,000
Protoxide of iron	37,490
Pentoxide of iron	22,700
Oxide of manganese	1,420
Silica	13,757
Lime	-714
Magnesia	-946
Alkalies	1,200
Phosphorus	-500
Sulphur	-456
Alumina	14,000
Loss	1,817
	100,000

From the small quantity of sulphur and phosphorus, from the total absence of any other injurious constituents, and from the good percentage of iron, we are of opinion that the ore is of a good commercial quality.

(Signed) HY. M. NOAD, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.

JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, a LARGE FIELD and RANGE of IRONSTONE MINES, situate in the parish of Asworth, Nottinghamshire, and immediately contiguous to the Erewash Valley Railway, and to the Nottingham and Erewash Canals. The mines are shallow, free from water, and easily worked, and contain the following seams of stone of excellent quality, and having good percentage of metal:—viz., Brown Rake, Black Rake, Blue Ball Rake.

Particulars may be obtained, and the ground viewed and stone inspected, on application to Mr. WILBRAM, Ilkeston, Notts.—April 8, 1857.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, or adventurers, in the South Australian Copper Mining Company will be HELD on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1857, at the office of the said company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at the hour of Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, for the following purposes, that is to say:—

1. To take into consideration a conditional agreement for the compromise of the suit of Thompson v. Armitage and Others; and either to sanction the said compromise, or to pass such resolution or resolutions with regard thereto as the said meeting shall think fit.

2. To approve the Drafts of the Deeds which will be submitted to the said meeting, for carrying into effect the Resolutions of the Special General Meeting of the said company, held on the 4th day of February last, for vesting all the property of the said South Australian Copper Mining Company in the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited). Signed, W. L. WEBB, Sec. and Purser.

11, New Broad-street, London. Dated April 9, 1857.

THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) will be HELD on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1857, at the office of the said company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at the hour of One precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration a conditional agreement for the compromise of the suit of Thompson v. Armitage and Others; and either to confirm the said compromise, or to pass such resolution or resolutions with regard thereto as the said meeting shall think fit.

W. L. WEBB, Sec. and Purser.

11, New Broad-street, London. April 9, 1857.

GREAT SHEBA MINE.—At a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the company's office, in Exeter, on the 16th January, 1857.—Present: Edward Pemberton, John Ware, W. W. Jones, John Stogden, Thomas Emerson Greenhow, John Jury, Charles Titherley, Charles Loxton, John Stephens, William Henry Pollard. Proxies presented by Edward Robert Pemberton for John Eginton, Samuel Yorke Martin, John Beddoe, E. Thewennet, L. Thewennet, H. M. Eytom, and Hatton Rattenbury.

The Rev. E. R. PEMBERTON, Chairman.

It was proposed by Mr. Stogden, and seconded by Mr. Greenhow:—

That the purser's accounts be submitted to an investigation, consisting of Charles Martin, Esq., the Rev. E. R. Pemberton, Mr. W. H. Pollard, Mr. L. R. Jones, and T. E. Greenhow, Esq., who shall have access to all books, cost-sheets, vouchers, and other documents; and shall, if necessary, require the attendance of Capt. Sparrow and Richards, who shall be requested to give any explanation necessary for the elucidation of the accounts; and the said committee shall report the result of such investigation at the next general meeting of the shareholders.

E. R. PEMBERTON, Chairman.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE.

Pursuant to the above resolution, a MEETING of the COMMITTEE was held at the company's offices, at No. 32, Bucklersbury, London, the 7th day of April, 1857, The Rev. E. R. PEMBERTON, Chairman.

The purser, Mr. Henry Vatcher, attended with the cost-book, cost-sheets, and accounts, for the examination of the committee; and the said book, cost-sheets, and accounts, were gone into and examined from the commencement of the mine, 12th August, 1850, to the 18th December, 1856 (ALTHOUGH THE SAID COST SHEETS AND ACCOUNTS HAD BEEN DULY AUDITED AND PASSED AT EVERY BI-MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COMPANY, HELD AT EXETER). This committee have satisfaction in being enabled to report to the shareholders that the accounts are satisfactory and correct, showing a balance in favour of the company up to the 18th Dec., 1856, of 212L 10s. 1d.; and that this committee have also the satisfaction to report that Mr. Vatcher considerably rendered every facility to the Committee for the examination of the same.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Pemberton, seconded by Chas. Martin, Esq.:—

Resolved, therefore, that a summary of all the accounts, from August 12, 1850, to Dec. 18, 1856, inclusive, as examined by the committee, be printed and circulated among the shareholders forthwith.

E. R. PEMBERTON, Chairman.
CHARLES MARTIN. C. HOGHTON.
T. E. GREENHOW. H. M. EYTOM.
L. R. JONES. W. POLLARD.

CLARA SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 2000 shares of £4 each, £1 1s. 6d. per share paid.

Incorporated under 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47.

At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the offices, 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, on Thursday, the 2d April, 1857.—

Present: ALEXANDER BRIDGE, Esq., in the chair, And shareholders representing upwards of two-thirds of the mine.

The circular convening the meeting was read.

The secretary stated that, in accordance with the instructions of the shareholders, he had made the necessary arrangements for introducing the company as a limited company, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and laid upon the table the Certificate of Incorporation. He then read the Memorandum of Association, and Articles of Association, which were signed by seven shareholders holding 955 shares.

Read.—Report from Capt. S. Treharne, of 1st inst., which was considered very satisfactory, as he expected in a few days to drain the old workings, where three or four productive bargains could be immediately worked to advantage.

A general balance account, from the commencement of the mine in January, 1853, to the 2d of April, 1857, also an abstract of accounts from the last meeting to the present, were laid before the meeting and passed.

Resolved.—That a call of 3s. per share be and is hereby made, payable on or before the 22d inst. (The shareholders present immediately paid their call.)

In reference to the threatened action of ejectment instituted by the landlord of the mine, Mr. Hancock (the solicitor of the company) explained that the bill of complaint filed on behalf of the company, and approved by leading counsel, had resulted in an injunction to restrain the plaintiff issuing execution in the action of ejectment.

Resolved.—That the secretary be instructed to pay Messrs. Hancock and Sharp the sum of £50 out of the proceeds of the call, to be applied by them on account of the expenses of the pending proceedings in Chancery, and that they adopt the most stringent measures to enforce the granting of the lease of this valuable seat.

Resolved.—That this meeting stand adjourned to Monday, the 4th May next.

By order, CHAS. D. BUTT, Sec.

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By order, CHAS. D. BUTT, Sec.

In the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE CAUSE OF HARVEY AND OTHERS v. FRANCIS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or

DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 24th day of

March last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at WEST WHEAL BOLTON

MINE, in the parish of Ludgvan, within the said Stannaries, on Friday, the 23d day

of April inst., at Twelve o'clock noon, for SELLING, either together or in lots,

the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS:

—namely, One 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, 2 boilers 22 tons; 1 shears, 60 ft.; 16 fms.

12 in. rods; 14 fms. 17 in. pumps; H-piece; windbox; 12 fms. 7 in. houses 10 ft.;

7 in. plunger-pole; horse-whim; pulleys and stand; 100 fms. whim-chain, whim, and 2 kibbles; 11 fms. iron staves ladders; bellows' roof; a quantity of bricks; about

14 tons of coal; several tons of new and old iron; 3 kibbles; bellows; 1 anvil and

1 vice; stock, taps and plates; smit's and miners' tools; 2 beams and scales; a

large quantity of new and old timber; a grinding-stone; carpenters' sheds; a quantity

of lime; and a variety of other materials and effects.

For viewing the same, and for further particulars, to Messrs. Hancox and Hockin,

plaintiff's solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 8, 1857.

28, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF 568 VALUABLE SHARES IN THE

DRAKE WALLS MINE; AND 316 VALUABLE SHARES IN THE NORTH FRANCIS MINER.

TO BE SOLD, without reserve, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, WITH

the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the Cause of WADDELL

PREVENT SMOKE AND INCREASE STEAM.—PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR, for MARINE and STATIONARY STEAM-BOILERS, and for LOCOMOTIVE and OTHER FURNACES.

"Perceaus left Victoria Docks with air apertures closed (i. e. action of invention suspended), steam fell in 20 minutes from 15 lbs. pressure to 13; smoke heavy for five minutes at each firing. Air apertures then opened; smoke suppressed in 30 seconds; and in ten minutes after adjustment of apertures steam blowing off at 15 lbs., and so maintained when plait left at sea."

For further particulars respecting the Patent Regulating Air-Door, and the Patent Safety Marine Boiler; and with reference, also, to his Patent Land Furnaces, Domestic Stoves, and other inventions comprised in his System of Smoke Prevention, apply to Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London (E. C.), where a great variety of models and drawings may be seen, and reports and testimonials obtained.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, and CHINA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, ABERYSTWITH, AND BRISTOL, CALLING AT HOLYHEAD, PORTMADOC, ABERDOVEY, ABERAYRON, AND LLANELLY.

THE CAMBRIAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED), unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, will DISPATCH, with goods and passengers, their new and powerful SCREW STEAMER, the "PLYNYMON," Capt. WM. WRIGHT, Master, or some other suitable vessel, as under:

Wednesday, 1st April, at 2 a.m. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanelli.

Thursday, 9th April, at 6 a.m. Leave Bristol for Aberystwith and Liverpool, calling at Llanelli and Aberystwith.

Wednesday, 15th April, at 12 morn. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith, calling at Holyhead, Aberystwith or Aberdovey, and returning to Liverpool.

Tuesday, 21st April, at 8 a.m. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanelli.

Tuesday, 28th April, at 8 a.m. Leave Bristol for Aberystwith and Liverpool, calling Llanelli and Aberystwith.

N.B. The PLYNYMON may be expected at the several ports of call on or about the days following:—viz., Holyhead, 2d, 16th, and 22d; Portmadoc, 3d and 23d; Aberystwith from Liverpool, 5th, 17th, and 24th; from Bristol, 12th and 30th; Aberystwith, 17th; Aberayron, 10th and 29th; Llanelli, 10th and 26th.

Loading berth at Liverpool, South-East side of Nelson Dock.

FARES.—From Liverpool and Bristol to Aberystwith, Portmadoc, Aberayron, Aberdovey, Cardigan, or New Quay; Saloon, 12s.; Second Cabin, 10s.—From Liverpool to Holyhead; Saloon, 8s.; Second Cabin, 5s.—From Bristol to Llanelli, and between either Aberystwith, Aberayron, Aberdovey, Cardigan, New Quay, Llanelli, Portmadoc, or Holyhead; Saloon, 10s.; Second Cabin, 7s.

N.B. Excellent accommodation for passengers, and a stewardess on board.

For freights and further particulars, apply to the agents, JOHN JONES, Bridge-street, Aberystwith; WILLIAM LLOYD, Tanybryn, Aberdovey; BENJAMIN EVANS, Aberayron; BENNETT WILLIAMS, HARBOUR OFFICE, Portmadoc; JARED WILLIAMS, Holyhead; DAVID REES, Llanelli; F. A. TAMPLIN, Columbia-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool; E. T. TURNER, 12, Quay-street, Bristol; or to the managing director, W. S. CARALOCK, at the company's head office, Parthenon Chambers, 14, Regent-street, London.

PERREAU'S PATENT PUMPS AND VALVES.—

These PUMPS are warranted FREE from ALL LIABILITY TO CHOKE, or become otherwise DERANGED; the VALVES can be applied to any size or description of pumps, and are NOT AFFECTED by HEAT, COLD, ACIDS, or ALKALIES.—For further information, and view of working models, apply at the office of the patentees, PERREAU and Co., engineers, &c., 39, Mark-lane.

VENTILATION IN COAL PITS.—

BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.

The POCKET ANEMOMETER, size 4 x 1/4 in., £3 3s. This instrument is extremely portable, delicate, and quite correct.

PIT BAROMETERS, 2s. each; DIALS, PIT LEVELS, &c.

To be had of the manufacturer, JOHN DAVIS, optician, Derby.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent tight, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the safety of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckington, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—MESSRS. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENNELLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of FUSES of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

MESSRS. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON and CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and are not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.

DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.

GAVALINISED IRON ROOFING AND SOUTING.

PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 4s. per lb.

PATENT METALLIC PACKING, 4s. per lb.

PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable than leather.

FLAX HOSE PIPES, for water, &c.

PATENT GALVANISED AIR-PIPES, for ventilation.

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

M OST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON and CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELLS, especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.

Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

For further information, apply to H. J. MORTON and CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 90 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Croggon's Patent Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

PATENT COMBINED GAS WORKS, of all sizes, for the use of PRIVATE HOUSES, MANSIONS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, COLLIERIES, VILLAGES, &c., FIXED COMPLETE, with greatly improved means for purifying, &c. Works of all sizes, from 10 lights to 500 lights, estimated for the construction is so simple, that the works can be entrusted to the management of an ordinary labourer or servant.

Apply to H. J. MORTON and CO., Galvanised Iron Works, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SIMPLY, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120 Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.], 21. 11s. 10d.	£23	22 22½	2d.	£10 1 0 ... 40	9—Feb. 2, 1857.
1634 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11s.	4		12 5 0 ... 0	5 0—Jan. 1, 1854.
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	21. 6s. 8d.	8		8 15 6 ... 0	5 6—Feb. 26, 1857.
249 Boscaan (tin), St. Just	20s.	105		15 0 0 ... 3	0—Mar. 4, 1857.
2000 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91s.	235		391 5 0 ... 6	0—Feb. 17, 1857.
100 Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	50	66		3 0 0 ... 3	0—Apr. 30, 1856.
100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	100		100 0 0 ... 5	0—July 1, 1856.
1000 Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	3	2½ 3	0 5 0 ... 0	5 0—July 1, 1856.
6000 Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	1	1	0 2 6 ... 0	0—Aug. 28, 1857.
1000 Carn Bras (copper, tin), Illogan	15	62½	55 60	22 10 0 ... 2	0—Feb. 18, 1857.
2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4½	6½	6½ 6½	0 15 0 ... 0	3 0—June 16, 1856.
2000 Cefn Cwau Brynwy (lead), Cardiganshire	32	55		3 0 0 ... 3	0—Sept. 4, 1855.
1000 Collacombe (copper)	10	55	55	1 0 0 ... 1	0—Mar. 26, 1857.
236 Conduorow (tin, copper), Camborne*	20	150	160 170	83 0 0 ... 0	4—April 8, 1857.
30000 Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	½			0 0 0 ... 0	0—Feb. 28, 1856.
128 Cwmyntif (lead), Cardiganshire	20	140		0 0 0 ... 0	0—Aug. 28, 1857.
280 Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	304½	150		104 5 0 ... 10	0 0—Sept. 30, 1856.
1024 Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavistock* [S.E.]	1	460	450 460	556 0 0 ... 14	0—Mar. 27, 1857.
672 Ding Dong (tin), Galway	32	30	25 30	16 7 6 ... 1	10 0—Mar. 2, 1857.
179 Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257½	310		913 0 0 ... 6	0 0—Feb. 8, 1857.
12800 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17. 19s.	3½	2½ 3	0 9 0 ... 0	2 0—July 20, 1856.
300 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	85		21 0 0 ... 3	0 0—Feb. 19, 1857.
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24½	340	280 0 0	7 0 0 ... 0	2 0—Feb. 23, 1857.
1024 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	6½	11	10½ 11	0 5 0 ... 0	5 0—Jan. 11, 1854.
1400 Evans Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5	35	35	10 13 4 ... 0	10 0—April 9, 1857.
4910 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	6½	6½ 7	41 4 3 ... 0	6 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
4448 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3½	2½	2½	1 0 8 ... 0	3 0—Sept. 5, 1853.
1024 Gornamona (copper), St. Cleer	13½	17	17 17½	0 7 6 ... 0	7 0—Dec. 21, 1852.
6000 Great South Tolpuddle* [S.E.]	2½	14½	14 14½	0 2 6 ... 0	2 0—June 27, 1855.
26666 Great Wheal Vix (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	7	6	6	0 5 0 ... 0	5 0—June 20, 1855.
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	140		221 10 0 ... 7	10 0—Feb. 27, 1857.
1024 Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	6½	6½ 7	2 12 6 ... 0	7 0—Apr. 18, 1854.
6000 Hington Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3½	4½	4½ 4½	2 16 0 ... 0	2 0—Nov. 25, 1856.
2000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8½		4 2 6 ... 0	5 0—Jan. 26, 1857.
2500 Isle of Man (Limited)*	25	42		52 17 3 ... 1	10 0—Mar. 5, 1857.
76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3½. 13s. 6d.			380 0 0 ... 5	0 0—Mar. 10, 1851.
20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1370 0 0 ... 50	0 0—Jan. 17, 1857.
150 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	85	80 85	1058 0 0 ... 2	0 0—Feb. 2, 1857.
5000 Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	5½	3½	3½ 3½	0 10 0 ... 0	10 0—Dec. 20, 1855.
400 Llantarn (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18½	122½		253 0 0 ... 2	0 0—April 2, 1857.
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Cardonan	4½. 10s. 6d.	2½	2½ 3	0 5 6 ... 0	3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3½	1½	1½	1 2 6 ... 0	3 0—May 21, 1856.
5000 Merlin (lead), Flint	3	1½		1 1 10 0 ... 0	2 0—June 22, 1853.
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16½	16½	12 5 0 ... 0	10 0—Jan. 10, 1857.
5000 Nantlle and Penrhiew, Limited (12½% shares)	1½	2	1½ 2	0 1 6 ... 0	1 0—Apr. 30, 1855.
7500 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllanfin	1	1		0 3 9 ... 0	1 0—Nov. 29, 1854.
6400 Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2s.	1½		0 2 0 ... 0	1 0—May 21, 1856.
470 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down*	50	35		48 0 0 ... 1	0 0—Oct. 17, 1856.
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	70	60 70	324 0 0 ... 2	0 0—Dec. 26, 1854.
140 North Roskar (copper), Camborne*	10	105	100 105	249 10 0 ... 4	0 0—Sept. 26, 1853.
6000 North Wheal Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan* [S.E.]	½	30	28 29	12 3 0 ... 0	15 0—Feb. 25, 1857.
6100 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1½	23½	23½ 23½	28 4 0 ... 1	1 0—Mar. 3, 1857.
5000 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7½	9½		4 10 0 ... 0	10 0—Apr. 12, 1856.
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100	365		204 10 0 ... 20	0 0—Nov. 12, 1856.
500 Polberro (tin, St. Agnes) (Preferential)	15			57 4 6 ... 3	0 0—Feb. 9, 1857.
1000 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant*	20. 13s. 2d.	90	87½ 90	17 11 6 ... 3	0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
2500 Rhosydol and Bachdeion (lead)	11½	13	12	0 7 0 ... 0	3 0—June 18, 1856.
512 Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	44	42 44	30 0 0 ... 1	0 0—Feb. 9, 1857.
12000 Sorthridge Consols (cop.), Whitehouse* [S.E.]	6s.	1½	1½ 1½	0 7 6 ... 0	2 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
236 South Caron (copper), St. Cleer*	2½	2½	2½ 2½	0 7 6 ... 0	2 0—Mar. 20, 1857.
128 South Crimis (copper), St. Austell	19	285		60 0 0 ... 20	0 0—June 15, 1855.
236 South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18½. 18s. 94.	16	155 155	74 0 0 ... 3	0 0—Mar. 20, 1857.
1024 Spears Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	3½	3½ 4	8 6 0 ... 0	2 0—Dec. 10, 1855.
280 Spears Moor (copper), St. Just*	23s. 7s. 8d.	15		4 5 0 ... 0	10 0—June 13, 1856.
97 St. Aubyn and Grville (cop., tin), Breage	5½. 14s. 1d.	15		0 17 6 ... 0	7 0—April 1, 1852.
94 St. Iren Consols (tin), St. Iren	80	130	150	903 0 0 ... 8	0 0—Feb. 17, 1857.
8600 Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Bealstock [S.E.]	4½	1		4 13 6 ... 0	2 0—Feb. 7, 1856.
6000 Tintoret (copper, tin), Illogan	9	5	4½ 5	7 18 6 ... 0	5 0—Feb. 9, 1857.
404 Trehane Consols (tin), Menheniot	3½		3½	9 11 3 ... 0	5 0—Dec. 29, 1855.
572 Trevarno Consols (tin), St. Iren	11½	19½	19½ 19½	1 15 0 ... 1	0 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
96 Trevesan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	80		4677 15 0 ... 5	0 0—June 4, 1855.
120 Trehellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15½	20	18 20	403 13 6 ... 2	0 0—Apr. 29, 1851.
4000 Trellof (copper, tin), Bodmin	12½	3		0 5 0 ... 0	5 0—July 8, 1856.
4096 Trewehia (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3½	3½ 3½	1 12 0 ... 0	3 0—April 2, 1857.
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	9½	75	50	55 0 0 ... 5	0 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
400 United Miners (cop.), Gwennap	9½	40	220	200 220	61 5 0 ... 2 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
20000 Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	%	%	%	0 3 3 ... 0	1 0—May 8, 1856.
10500 Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5			1 0 0 ... 0	5 0—July 16, 1855.
2000 Ditto (New Shares of 5d. each)	3		3½	0 12 0 ... 0	3 0—July 16, 1855.
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1½	35	32 33	10 1 0 ... 0	0 0—Mar. 19, 1857.
236 West Caron (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	165	155 165	275 5 0 ... 4	0 0—Mar. 19, 1857.
236 West Dame (copper), Gwennap	210	7	130	18 0 0 ... 2	0 0—Mar. 19, 1857.
1224 West Providence (tin), St. Erth*	5	14	13 14	25 5 0 ... 0	1 0—April 8, 1857.
1224 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	2½	360		61 10 0 ... 5	0 0—Feb. 15, 1857.
1224 Welsh Arthur (copper), Calstock	7½	7	5 6	6 10 0 ... 0	0 0—Oct. 25, 1855.
1224 Welsh Bal (tin), St. Just	6	3	30	2 0 0 ... 1	0 0—Nov. 14, 1855.
512 Welsh Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5½	280	265 270 2d.	447 10 0 ... 8	0 0—April 7, 1857.
236 Welsh Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	370	360 370	821 5 0 ... 5	0 0—Mar. 17, 1857.
1024 Welsh Charlotte, Perranporth*	3½	4		1 10 0 ... 0	0 0—Sept. 9, 1855.
2500 Welsh Clifford (copper), Gwennap	500	500		23 0 0 ... 0	0 0—Feb. 18, 1857.
5700 Wheat Exmouth and Adams United	4½. 14s.	8		2 8 0 ... 0	0 0—Dec. 22, 1856.
5000 Wheat Fortescue, Bodmin	½	½	½ ½	0 2 4 ... 0	1 0—Jan. 14, 1856.
128 Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	50	95		2575 10 0 ... 8	0 0—May 10, 1854.
1024 Wheat Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	2s.	½	½ ½	0 2 0 ... 0	2 0—Feb. 24, 1857.
512 Wheat Jane (